

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVIII—NUMBER 11.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1420.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

17 and 19  
MAIDEN LANE,

### HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NEW YORK,  
U. S. A.

LEE DETACHABLE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTORS.



Cable Address:  
HARTLEY,  
NEW YORK.

WAR MATERIAL.

REMINGTON BREECH-LOADING

RIFLES AND CARBINES,

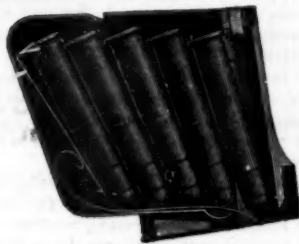
CARTRIDGES, REVOLVERS,

GATLING GUNS, ETC.

AMMUNITION FOR GATLING

AND OTHER MACHINE GUNS.

THE REMINGTON ARMS CO.,



MAGAZINE.

LEE MAGAZINE RIFLES.

AND CARBINES, AS ADOPTED

BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

AFTER THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE

TESTS AND IN COMPETITION

WITH ALL THE NOTED

MAKERS OF EUROPE.

THE GATLING GUN CO.



BELT.

## THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., U. S. A.



45-70 GOVT SOLID HEAD

## AMMUNITION.



43 SPANISH

Cartridges, Shells and Bullets for all Sporting and Military Arms, Paper and Brass Shot Shells  
Wads, Primers, Caps, Etc.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM, EXPORT AGENTS, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,

1503 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

21 Rue Royale, Paris: 49 Parliament Street, London 8 Moika, St. Petersburg

### MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHT ARTILLERY, AND HOWELL AUTOMOBILE TORPEDOES.

Designs and estimates furnished for the complete armament of vessels. Full batteries for naval and auxiliary ships furnished and mounted in place at short notice. Complete batteries and equipments furnished for Mountain and Field Artillery. Designs, estimates, and material furnished for the protection of harbors and channels by mines, torpedoes, artillery, and floating obstructions. Yacht guns and ammunition of standard Hotchkiss material.



### MAGNOLIA METAL.

ENDORSED BY UNITED STATES AND  
GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.

INMAN LINE

INMAN & INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.,  
(LIMITED.)

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,

THE MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.,  
74 Cortlandt St., New York.

NEW YORK, OCT. 17TH, 1890.

Dear Sirs: This certifies that we have had your Metal in use for about three years in various service, some of which is the hardest that I have ever seen anti-friction Metal put to, and am free to say that it has given entire satisfaction.

It is the Best Metal for its purpose that I now have knowledge of.

Yours very truly,

JAS S. DORAN, Sup't Engineer.

MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.,

—OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

74 Cortlandt Street,

London Office, 75 Queen Victoria Street,

New York.

Chicago Office, 41 Trader's Building,

### REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

### SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,

Embracing Everything Required for Use or Decoration of the Table.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Factories Established at Taunton, Mass., 1824.

### TOBIN

### BRONZE

ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER CO.

Tensile Strength upwards of 70,000 lbs. per sq. inch  
Torsional Strength equal to the best Machinery  
Steel.

Anti-Frictional and Non-Corrosive.

CAN BE FORGED HOT.

Round, square and hexagon bars for bolt forgings,  
etc., Pump piston rods, Yacht shafting, Spring  
wire, rolled sheets and plates for pump  
linings, and condenser tube sheets, etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

CHICAGO,

NEW YORK.

Send for Circular,

Publication Office 240 Broadway N. Y.

## THE WORK OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the issue of the JOURNAL of Oct. 25, it is stated that the Tactical Board has been ordered to reconvene at Fort Leavenworth, on Nov. 1, to consider criticisms of their work, and that it is expected that the new tactics will then be completed, and approved by the War Department.

If it is to be understood by this that the production of the Board is to be adopted directly from its hands, it is to be hoped that the statement is not correct, and that there will be extended to the work of this Board the same searching scrutiny as has heretofore been deemed necessary for every tactical composition submitted for adoption, prior to the issue of any orders imposing it, irrevocably, as a guide, for a term of years, upon the service.

Upon the presentation to the War Department by the late General Upton of his system of tactics, it was regarded as of the first importance that it should be pronounced upon by the highest military judgment of the land; and therefore General Grant himself was president of a Board of officers convened to express an opinion upon its merits. If it was necessary to examine the work, item by item, of a tactical expert, who had made the subject a life study, before its acceptance authoritatively, it is certainly quite as indispensable that such precaution should not now be omitted.

It is true that this Board is composed of several officers, but their work has been parcelled out, and the tactics of each arm largely committed to one or two officers of that arm.

None of the members of the Board were tactical experts, or possessed of any special tactical fitness or attainments for their labor, beyond what the drill of troops in a garrison confers—the mere grammar of the subject.

It is inferred that the "criticisms" which the Board is now assembled to consider, are only suggestions of changes of command, or modifications of method of execution, of particular movements, which other line officers have thought proper from time to time to submit; and that they in no way touch upon the merits of the work as a whole; either as to its spirit, plan, general idea, or military adaptation to our necessities. This, the highest Board of final examination should deliberate upon.

It is much to be regretted that prior to the organization of any tactical Board, a first Board was not ordered, of the very best military intelligence of the Army, and composed of its highest officers; this Board should have decided what changes were necessary in our tactical system, in what direction they should be made and how far extended. With this as their guide, a board of junior tactical officers of each arm could then have devised methods to bring about the required results, and their work should next have been submitted to the higher board of revision. As it is, the present tactical Board, without study or previous preparation, had thrust upon it the duty of preparing and submitting tactics for the artillery, infantry and cavalry arms of the Service; no general idea for their guidance—no limitation or suggestion being given them.

As might have been anticipated their labor, so far as published, bears evidence of crudity; is incongruous, unsymmetrical, and seems to be a polyglot selection from half a dozen European systems, with here and there an original intrusion.

Let there be considered what was really the work (in infantry tactics) which this Board had before it when organized three years since. Plainly to expunge the evils of our present system. What are they?

First: A vicious system of fours which directly goes to pieces with every casualty of battle. Second: A want of adaptation to proper deployment under modern fire. Third: Many useless tactical movements. Fourth: The utter absence of any instruction in applied tactics. Fifth: Many useless movements, in battalion and brigade drill, dangerous or impracticable in battle; and inconsistent with the great simplicity of drill instruction now demanded. Persistently bearing in mind these objects, there would seem to have been no great difficulty in accomplishing the task presented to the Board.

For, let it be considered, that no complaint has ever been made of the want of mobility and expansive power of Upton's system. On the contrary, they are admirable. Now the same idea is supplied in the company platoons, sections and half sections (without exact numerical equality) of other foreign systems; so that the new weapons did not entail any great alterations in this particular, of present movements, except in the details of adaptation and omission.

Similarly, there is a general consensus of opinion among all military writers of authority, as to the deployment and arrangement of forces in modern battle lines, with the relative strength, distances,

and sphere of action of each line; so that in this information, as well in that relating to instruction in applied tactics, it was hardly possible to err. With these aids before it, there was, we repeat, no very difficult task set before the Tactical Board; always provided, of course, that its members had definite, positive opinions as to what should be done, and what left undone; this so far, at least, as the work related to infantry tactics.

And there was, therefore, a reasonable right to expect the production of a system of American tactics, suited to our people and territory; admitting of swift movement, long marches, light and mobile; more simple than Upton's, and more easily acquired by our volunteer soldiers; who have little leisure to study complex systems.

Now what are the actual results of the tactical toll brought forth by this Board, after three years of labor, so far at least as they can be judged by what has been published?

Movements have been multiplied and their methods are cumbersome and unusual. Changes appear apparently only for the sake of change. Commands are awkward, not explanatory, or easily remembered, and some of the instruction is unproductive, difficult to acquire and discouraging to practice; while there seems to be an absence of tactical unity.

All this in the face of the well-established military principle that the whole tendency of modern tactics is towards simplicity, and the avoidance of movements dangerous or impracticable on the battlefield.

It is even the opinion of one leading foreign military writer that the simplification of the drill necessary for the modern infantry arm should shorten the period of enlistment, so much time has heretofore been spent in instruction.

And comparing, for example, our old three-volume Scott's tactics, with the modern tactics of the English Army, occupying less than one-sixth of the printed space, this would undoubtedly be the case.

By this, it is by no means meant that the new order of things admits of any drill relaxation, or allows any looseness, but that fewer movements of company, battalion and brigade are admissible.

The steady work of the drill sergeant, and of the company officer, in preliminary training is now more than ever of value to the infantry soldier. Exercises in musketry are quite as indispensable, that he may use his weapon with skill; and now, where the instruction of the drill ground and rifle range ends, his field education in exercises of combat, in all the minute details of attack and defence should begin.

In the revised and latest edition of the English infantry drill book and field exercises of 1889, there are less than one-half as many movements prescribed in the school of the battalion as are laid down in our present edition of Upton's tactics; in company drill, including everything, there are prescribed only twenty-two movements, including those of the shortest paragraphs, while in Upton's tactics (company drill) there are laid down very nearly three times as many, and in the school of the brigade there are less than one-fourth as many movements as are laid down by Upton for the same drill.

According to the best modern authorities, and about which there is no difference of opinion, all that is wanted in any system of tactics are those movements which may be necessary in the face of an enemy belonging to battles as they must now be fought, and a few other movements as auxiliary aids to instruction. Thus every system of tactics should be simple to the last degree, that drill instruction may be thoroughly taught and easily acquired.

Pre-eminently should this be the characteristic of any American system, where our standing Army is nothing, and our volunteer force is everything, in time of war. Volunteers have little time in peace to drill, and would have less in war; and what is to be learned by them must be readily learned.

The value of any system of drill is its power to place, with the greatest rapidity and order, troops in the right place when wanted; and volunteers to be efficient must be taught how to do this, as well as regular soldiers.

To fight as we should drill, we must drill as we would fight.

It would appear that this Tactical Board has entirely overlooked the fact, that while the tactical value of infantry, as an arm, has increased with the increased range of the infantry weapons, yet, just precisely in the same ratio has the value of infantry tactics diminished. Movements, significant and indispensable, when the range of the infantry weapon was three hundred and fifty yards, would now be absurd. Indeed, the step is longer between the tactics requisite for the old and the new range of this arm, than the tactical step from the crossbow of the English archers to the firelocks of the time of Frederick. Similarly, has an increase of the range, precision and the man-killing power of artillery, from fifteen hundred yards to five thousand, stripped its

tactics of much of their importance, tending to greater simplicity, and fewer evolutions.

Again, this Board appears to have stifled itself as to plan and our necessities in the apparent want of any tactical system or central idea; at least, none has been presented. There appears a collection of movements not based upon absolute necessities, and the sudden requirements of attack and defence, as they are likely to occur. But much as fancy might suggest, the pickings up of many systems, here and there, through which the Board appears to have wandered.

Indeed, if its labor has accomplished nothing more promising than what has thus far been presented, it has been like the labor of Sisyphus, who rolled his huge stone to the top of the mountain only to see it tumble back to the original level. No greater misfortune could happen to the Service than the order for acceptance and for the government of the Army upon the mere statement of the Board that its work was finished. Let the Army have the benefit of the opinions of its highest and best officers; and let it have the best possible system of tactical instruction—not one that is tolerable, or that "will do," but the best and most endurable.

H. M. LAZELLE, Colonel, 18th Infantry.

COLONEL T. F. EDMANDS completes his criticisms on the New Drill Regulations in the Boston Globe of Nov. 2. In concluding Col. Edman's says:

Looking here on what has been seen in the book, after noting these omissions, it stands in the main as a disappointment. It is like an ill made pair of boots, one of which fits and the other does not. Outside of the ceremonies, which are of little consequence, the last part of the book, barring faults in arrangement, is good; its first part is bad—so bad that it ought to go into the waste-basket. The first part should be reconsidered and all present traces of it removed from the second part. Then it should be concisely rewritten and adapted to the second part. As the two parts stand now, they do not belong to each other. The division of the parts falls between the close order and the extended order. They are so unsuited to each other—so incongruous, that it seems hardly credible that the same Board can have produced them both, or rather that a Board capable of producing the one, should have been unable to cut loose from the conservatism which permitted the collation of the other.

The four articles, of which this is one, containing the criticisms and suggestions of the writer, have treated of the various matters, in or out of the book, in detail. For the convenience of the Board the following recapitulation of principal points is respectfully submitted:

1. Setting-up drill too long.
  2. Manual of arms not sufficiently simplified.
  3. Loadings and firings need careful revision.
  4. Bayonet exercise superfluous.
  5. Upton system of fours pernicious.
  6. "Squad" and its significance should be substituted for "fours" throughout the book.
  7. Hardee's system of flank marching should be substituted for the Upton system of fours, unless the Board is willing to introduce the squad system into the close order drill, which would be, perhaps, an improvement on Hardee.
  8. The six-inch interval is worse than useless.
  9. The entire close-order drill from the school of the squad to the battalion should be rewritten, vastly condensed and simplified, and adapted to what follows.
  10. The language concerning the color guard should be clear.
  11. No cadenced step should be prescribed anywhere in the extended order.
  12. Positions of officers and non-commissioned officers are too rigidly laid down in the extended order, and should be made more elastic and discretionary.
  13. In revising its work the Board should remember that for one Regular Army man there will be ten militia men to be instructed in it, and that if war comes the reliance of the country will be in the proportion of ten militia men or volunteers to one Army man.
  14. Hence, as the tendency of militia is to practice the manual of arms and close order movements to the exclusion of the less attractive and more arduous battle tactics, the Board should see that the militia is not tempted with too much minor matter to play with and waste time upon, at the expense of good solid work.
  15. Above all, the Board should endeavor to formulate general provisions, where, by reasonable uniformity according to circumstances, may be secured, to the exclusion of dangerous rigidity—that is to say, general provisions which will make it impossible for those who must use the drill to quibble over trivialities and require those "Decisions upon Points of Tactics" that have been the bane of military instruction in tactics during the last five and twenty years.
  16. The following matters should be inserted in the book: The guard manual, honors to be paid by troops, transportation by rail, destruction of railroads, destruction of bridges, construction of bridges, intrenchments, aid to civil power (in cities threatened by mobs), emergency lecture, and sanitary rules.
- By throwing out say two thirds of the elaborate and useless close order matter, these necessary additions can be made without materially increasing the bulk of the book.
- The San Francisco Report, alluding to the fact that the new infantry tactics does away with "wheelings," consoles the attenders at militia drills and the "street corner tacticians," by saying: "Wheeling in circle was dear to the martial heart, because it could always be relied upon to evoke enthusiasm, but the 'order arms' survives, and our militia can yet bring their pieces down on the floor with a lock-straining, stock-splitting bang and the plaudits of the beholders."



PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. H. KING, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is spending a month's leave at Erie, Pa.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BECKWITH, 6th U. S. Infantry, and bride are visiting in Louisville, Ky.

COLONEL MERRITT BARBER, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a short visit to New York City, etc.

CAPTAIN MYLES MOYLAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kas., this week to spend a month on leave.

CAPTAIN H. P. RITZBUS, 25th U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor in St. Paul, en route to Fort Missoula, Montana.

LIEUTENANT PEXTON C. MARCH, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Washington Barracks, is visiting at Easton, Pa.

MAJOR S. G. COWDREY, surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Marcy, N. M., this week for the East on a six weeks' leave.

MAJOR CHARLES MCCLURE, paymaster, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul, Minn., early in the week from a short leave.

COLONEL ALBERT BARNITZ, U. S. A., and family have for their present address, 4 Waterloo Place, London, Eng.

CAPTAIN C. W. HOBBS, 3d U. S. Artillery, is a recent addition to the commissioned circle at Fort McHenry, Md.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, has returned to Memphis from a trip to Nashville and Knoxville.

LIEUTENANT R. P. DAVIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, called upon friends in New York City this week.

MAJOR J. F. RANDLETT, 9th U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders, returns to his former post of duty, Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., and Miss Coppinger have arrived safely abroad and will visit friends in Ireland and England.

LIEUTENANT J. G. GALBRAITH, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor in St. Paul en route East to enter upon a tour of recruiting service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE P. HOUSTON has applied to be placed on the retired list, having completed 30 years' service on Oct. 23.

CAPTAIN W. H. CORBUSET, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, on leave from Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting at 487 Lexington avenue, N. Y. City.

COLONEL A. G. ROBINSON, U. S. A., depot quartermaster, New Orleans, was a visitor to Mobile and Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES SELLNER, 3d U. S. Artillery, is to make a tour through Maryland to endeavor to obtain suitable recruits for his regiment.

LIEUTENANT DWIGHT E. HOLLEY, 1st U. S. Infantry, on leave from Angel Island, Cal., will spend the greater portion of the winter in the East.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. UPHAM, 31 U. S. Cavalry, will spend the month of November in Milwaukee, his address being the Milwaukee Club.

MAJOR J. B. KEEFER, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in New York City this week and has established his office in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

LIEUTENANT T. C. PATTERSON, 1st U. S. Artillery, sailed from New York for the Mediterranean early in the week on the Florio-Rubattino line of steamers.

MAJOR CALVIN DE WITT, Surgeon, U. S. A., bids good-bye to friends at Fort Missoula, Montana, to spend the winter in the more balmy climate of Texas.

CAPTAIN W. H. BOYLE, 21st U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty for the past two years in New York City and Brooklyn, joined at Fort Sidney, Neb., this week.

LIEUTENANT C. L. HODGES, 25th U. S. Infantry, who has recently completed a two years' tour on recruiting service, has joined his company at Fort Shaw, Montana.

CAPTAIN H. S. KILBOURNE, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Willits Point for West Point early in the week to take his place on the medical board for the examination of Cadet Carley.

THE marriage of Lieut. F. L. Winn, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss Dora Boardman was to take place on Wednesday of this week, Nov. 5, at San Francisco, Cal. After a short tour the married couple will go to Angel Island.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island early in the week from a trip to the South. He inspected the new post at Atlanta, Ga. (Fort McPherson), last week and was much pleased with the general outlook.

"MANY happy returns of the Day" to Capt. J. B. Eaton, 3d U. S. Art., born Nov. 8; to Gen. R. Williams, A. A. G., born Nov. 5; to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, born Nov. 8; to Major P. J. A. Cleary, Surgeon, U. S. A., born Nov. 7; to Major A. N. Darnell, C. E., born Nov. 3.

CAPTAIN J. M. LANCASTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week for duty on the Tactical Board. Capt. Lancaster is an able artillery officer, to whom we were introduced nearly a quarter of a century ago, when he was on duty in New York City as A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Hooker.

THE increase of pension just granted to the widow of a Revolutionary soldier and the original pension voted by Congress at the late session to the aged daughter of a Revolutionary veteran show that we still have this class of pensioners among us. The widows of the veterans of the war of 1812 are still on the rolls by the thousands, and there are hundreds of the veterans themselves. Perhaps the year 1900 will see pensions to widows or children still paid on account of the Civil War.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. D. GLENNAN, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, is on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT T. J. WATKINS, 11th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Thursday, from a short leave.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., and family, are at the Pleasanton Hotel, San Francisco, for the winter season.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SICKEL, JR., 7th U. S. Cavalry, lately of Fort Sill, is now a member of the Fort Riley garrison.

MAJOR G. J. LYDECKER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has returned to Vancouver from a pleasant trip to Boise Barracks.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL P. D. VROOM, U. S. A., is busy inspecting the various Army depots, recruiting rendezvous, etc., in and near St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks on Wednesday from a pleasant trip to Fort McHenry.

MRS. W. S. HANCOCK is on a visit to her niece, Mrs. Richmond Pearson Davis, wife of Lieut. Davis, 21 U. S. Artillery, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

CAPTAINS THOMPSON and Roade, U. S. A., says a local Western paper, while recently at Hot Springs, S. D., invested in ten lots in the Cold Brook addition.

LIEUTENANT J. C. RENNARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, a recent arrival at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., has taken charge of school matters at that post for the winter.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., will spend a part of November visiting friends at Old Point Comfort, Va.

CAPTAIN S. E. CLARK, 2d U. S. Infantry, has taken command of Co. H of his regiment at Fort Omaha in succession to Capt. A. S. Daggett, who is now on recruiting duty at Boston, Mass.

CAPTAINS KINGMAN and Roessler and Lieut. Millis, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., have been busy in New Orleans recently looking into the matter of allotments to the levee districts.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cav., was married Oct. 23 at Los Angeles, Cal., to Miss Sarah Joy Merrill, daughter of Mr. John C. Merrill, Chaplain Mullins, U. S. A., officiated.

LIEUTENANT C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, at present in France, will sail from Liverpool Nov. 12 on the *Majestic* for New York, and join Andrus's battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty.

MR. EDWARD V. STOCKHAM, formerly Lieutenant of the 17th U. S. Infantry, is now a resident of Philadelphia, and as adjutant of the 1st Regiment N. G. of Pennsylvania is highly regarded for his excellent military qualifications.

MAJOR GERALD RUSSELL, 5th Cavalry, ordered before the Retiring Board at San Antonio for examination, is a veteran with many scars. He saw much service in Texas, and during the war was known as "Old Jerry Russell."—S. A. Express.

LIEUTENANT JOHN M. NEALL, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Sherman, Idaho, has been selected for college duty at Reno, Nev., a pleasant detail, doubtless, as Lieut. Neall was born in California and received his appointment to the Military Academy from Nevada.

LIEUTENANT OBERLIN M. CARTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married Oct. 29 at Orange, N. J., to Miss Margaret Westcott, daughter of Mr. Robert F. Westcott. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D.

THE *Pioneer Press*, referring to the recent Harvest Home Festival at St. Paul, says: "To Col. E. C. Mason, 3d U. S. Infantry, commandant at Fort Snelling, and Major Geo. Q. White, U. S. A., retired, is due great credit for the full and interesting display in the military department.

MISS JOSIE AND MISS NANNIE STANLEY, daughters of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., spent a greater part of the summer in Saltillo, Mexico, where Miss Nannie was engaged in painting and sketching Mexican scenes and types. Several of her studies were exhibited at the Dallas Fair and received a great deal of notice and commendation.—S. A. Express.

BESIDES an inherent, open-handed generosity, Denman Thompson, the Uncle Joshua of the original "Old Home-Steak," now playing at the Academy, New York, is noted for his tenderness to members of the brute kingdom. He has been known repeatedly to have followed some overburdened or crippled horse for hours to have its owner punished for inhumanity. Two instances of this kind in one day, with the genial actor as complainant, are to be found on the police blotters of New York City.

THE *Graham County Bulletin*, an Arizona paper, referring to the departure of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., from the Pacific Coast, recounts his distinguished services on so many occasions during and since the war, and says: "He secured substantial peace to our Territory, protection to life and property of our citizens even in the most remote settlements, and contributed much to the marked progress and prosperity which we now enjoy. The people of the Southwest owe a great debt of gratitude to Gen. Miles, which will be long remembered by our people, who will always rejoice in the advancement and prosperity of this heroic and gallant officer."

CAPTAIN R., a part of whose regiment is stationed at Fort Hamilton, was recently ordered to Texas. The change from the charms of New York to the distasteful features of Army life in the Far West distressed Mrs. R. mightily, and she bewailed the inextricable mess of Army life with characteristic vigor. Little Miss R., aged four and a half, appears to have caught the prevailing infection of family despair, for when she knelt to say her prayers the night before the departure, there came, between her sobs: "Good bye, God, we're going to Texas."—*New York Herald*.

LIEUTENANT W. E. P. FRENCH, 3d U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Fort Meade, S. D.

CAPTAIN F. A. WHITNEY, 5th U. S. Infantry, is expected East early in December to spend the winter.

CAPTAIN CHAS. KING's interesting story, "Rancho del Muerto," is concluded in the November number of *Outing*.

CAPTAIN PETER T. SWAINE, 22d U. S. Infantry, commandant at Fort Keogh, Montana, will spend November on leave.

LIEUTENANT E. L. FLETCHER, 13th U. S. Infantry, who is visiting friends at Fayetteville, Ark., has had his leave extended one month.

COLONEL H. P. CURTIS, U. S. A., and Miss Curtis are spending a few days with friends in Boston, and will sail for England about Nov. 22.

COLONEL BASIL NORRIS, U. S. A., medical director on the staff of General Gibbon, is making a tour of the military posts in the State of California.

LIEUTENANT E. F. LADD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort DuChesne, Utah, for the East to spend a portion of the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN NORTON STRONG, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, bade farewell to friends in New York City and vicinity this week and started for Fort Meade, S. D.

GENERAL O. D. GREENE, U. S. A., is getting comfortably settled in San Francisco, and has taken charge of the A. G. O. Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. HALL, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from the West, on Wednesday, and has taken charge of the medical department at that post.

LIEUTENANT JOHN S. WINN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was married Oct. 18 at Colorado Springs to Miss Grace Stanley Le Grand. After a short wedding tour the married couple go to Fort Huachuca.

LIEUTENANT F. P. FREMONT, son of the "Pathfinder," denies the story told recently by Lawyer Stevens that Mrs. Fremont was responsible for the loss of the General's fortune through speculation. The son says: "Mrs. Fremont never desired the General to speculate."

AN enthusiastic resident of San Diego, Cal., sends us a climatic record for four days in October: On the 20th the thermometer ranged from 85 to 56 deg., on the 21st from 83 to 86 deg., on the 22d from 90 to 57 deg., and on the 23d from 78 to 57 deg. The weather was generally clear.

THE proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. G. L. Turner, 18th Inf., who was recently tried at Fort Clark, Texas, on charges of embezzlement, were received by Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber on Oct. 31, and are now on the way to the President. The sentence is dismissal.

COLONEL ROBT. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., since his arrival in Washington the early part of the week from Chicago, has been confined to his room at the Arlington by illness. For a few days his condition was thought to be quite serious, but he is now improving and will probably be about again in a few days.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Major W. B. Lane, retired; Capt. C. B. Sears, Engrs.; Captain W. C. Hall, 5th Cav.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. V. E. Strotter, 10th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord. Dept.; Asst. Surg. J. D. Glennan, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Wallis, 12th Inf.; Major Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept.

COLONELS WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers; Henry W. Closson, 4th Art., and A. R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., members of the Army commission to inquire into the facilities for producing steel forgings for ordnance, arrived at Vancouver Oct. 28. They at once proceeded to examine the ground in the vicinity of the quartermaster's depot, and seemed pleased with the site, says a correspondent.

THE Comte de Paris can claim no "divine right" to the throne of France. The three Louises, XIII., XIV., and XV., were of the house of Bourbon, and there are male heirs of Louis XIV. now living—the present representative of the Bourbon family and possessor of the divine right to rule over France being the head of the Carlist branch of the Spanish Bourbons, who is descended from the Duc d'Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV.

THE Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Gen. W. W. Beikop, says: "In civil life those who knew him best ever regarded him as a model gentleman, honest and true in every position he was called to fill, willingly sacrificing his exalted position and high reputation on the altar of honor; in later years, though calumny bitterly assailed him, careful investigation and full acquaintance with the truth only riveted more closely the chain of confidence which bound him to all who knew him best."

THE *Vancouver Independent* says: Lieut. R. McA. Schofield, 4th Cav., has gone to Fort Townsend on garrison court-martial duty. Lieuts. E. F. Winston and A. Hasbrouck, and Mr. Kennington, left recently for Salmon River, Oregon, on a two weeks' hunting trip. Lieut. W. P. Goodwin is a grandfather, and has been receiving congratulations upon the advent of a son "George," born to Mr. and Mrs. George Markel, Oct. 24, at Portland, Ore. Mrs. Goodwin has been absent the past few weeks visiting her daughter at Portland.

PATRICK GINLEY, a messenger in the Custom House, New York City, received Nov. 3 a medal awarded by Congress for specific bravery on the field of battle. Ginley was a private in the 12th New York Artillery during the war of the revolution. At the battle of Ream's Station, Va., Sept. 25, 1864, he led the charge of a Massachusetts regiment and recaptured a battery of the 12th New York Artillery. He also planted the United States flag on the rebel works, and was described by Gen. Hancock as "the hero of Ream's Station." He served in the British Army, and went through the Crimean War and the Indian mutiny.



THE Hon. Robert T. Lincoln and Gen. Steward L. Woodford arrived from England on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, is meeting with his usual success in awakening interest in military affairs at the Mt. Vernon College as was evidenced by the fine appearance and good work of the four uniformed companies competing for prizes at the first competitive drill of the year.—*Mt. Vernon (Va.) Hawk Eye.*

MAJOR J. W. REILLY, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, who has recently been assigned to the command of the powder depot at Dover, N. J., is very popular at Augusta, Ga., his last station. The *Chronicle* of that city, referring to his departure, says: "Major Reilly has won the esteem of a large circle of friends and placed the entire community under obligation to him for thoughtful considerations and favors which, as commandant of the Augusta Arsenal, he could at various times extend. He has during his command made the arsenal a popular point of interest, has secured for it through personal endeavor consideration from the War Department, and at all times has been interested and alert in local matters. While zealous and untiring in the work of improvement at the arsenal, he found time for sympathies with matters that interest our citizens, and Augusta loses a good friend from our midst and a willing champion. From the expressions of regret heard wherever intelligence of the transfer was received, it is clearly evident that the public is sensible of the loss. Major Reilly and his charming wife will carry with them to their new home the cordial good wishes of many friends in Augusta."

NAVAL CADET GEORGE W. DANFORTH has returned to Norfolk, Va., from leave.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

MR. EUGENE HIGGINS, detail clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, is again confined to his home by illness.

LIEUTENANT L. C. LOGAN, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, early in the week.

P. A. ENGINEER C. W. RAE, U. S. N., sailed for Havre on Saturday last on the steamship *La Bretagne*.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. HARRIS, who has been in Washington on leave from the *Atlanta* at Norfolk, Va., returned to that vessel on Nov. 5.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. S. OBERLY, U. S. N., retired, has left Avon, Conn., for College Hill, Easton, Pa., where he will reside in the future.

CAPTAIN ALLEN V. REED, U. S. Navy, Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson, Civil Engineer Thos. C. McCollum, Lieut.-Comdr. Isaac Hazlett and Lieut. L. C. Logan registered at the Navy Department this week.

COLONEL C. D. HEBB has returned to Washington from his recent tour of inspection of Marine Barracks in the East and South and is now busily engaged in writing the annual report, which will be signed by him as acting commandant of the Marine Corps.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. M. C., by invitation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will deliver a lecture before the Society of Sons of the Revolution in Philadelphia on Nov. 10 on "The Services of the American Marines During the War of the Revolution."

THE aged historian and naval secretary of the Polk administration, George Bancroft, is, says a Washington gossip, again established in his spacious mansion at the national capital in a remarkably excellent state of health for one who has traversed more than nine decades of human existence.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. PHILIP is named as one of the probable successors to Capt. J. H. Howell, who will, on Dec. 1 next, be detached from the command of the *Atlanta* and detached as president of the Steel Inspection Board. There are two other candidates for the command of this vessel—Capt. Wiltsie and Wallace.

A PLEASANT reception was tendered Lieut. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., and his charming young bride last Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore. The house was handsomely decorated and thronged with ladies and naval and other officers, who tendered their warmest congratulations to the newly wedded couple.—*Alta California.*

At the meeting of the Naval Institute, held at the Naval Academy Oct. 31, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Vice-President—Comdr. Henry Glass, Board of Control—Lieut.-Comdr. C. S. Sperry, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry Knox, Lieuts. R. G. Peck and H. O. Rittenhouse, P. A. Engr. J. K. Barton and Prof. N. M. Terry. Secretary and Treasurer—Ensign H. G. Drexel.

MISS ELENA PORTER, daughter of Admiral Porter, U. S. N., will be married on Thanksgiving eve at St. John's Church to Mr. James Campbell, says a Washington despatch. This marriage is the culmination of a long and romantic courtship. Mr. Campbell belongs to an old and respected Washington family, and he was formerly a captain in the Army. Miss Porter is a graceful brunette, tall and always exquisitely attired.

THE Navy Department loses the services of another efficient officer through the resignation of Asst. Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, who has accepted a position as naval architect with the Wm. Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co. Mr. Nixon was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia in 1878, and after graduating took a three years' course in naval architecture at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and was afterward commissioned as assistant naval constructor. He has since been on duty in the department and at the New York Navy-yard. He was also on duty for a time as inspector at the Cramps' yard. The three battleships recently contracted for were designed almost entirely by him.

LIEUTENANT A. F. FECHTELER, U. S. N., arrived in New York from England on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT O. W. LOWRY, U. S. N., who has been attached to the U. S. S. *Ranger* on the Pacific coast for some time, has left that vessel, and is at present on a visit to his home at Ripley, Ohio.

ACTING REAR ADMIRAL WALKER is spending most of his time in Washington pending the repairs to be made to the vessels of his squadron. He is a frequent visitor at the Navy Department.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Richmond, Va., to raise a chaste and worthy monument to Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, "The Pathfinder of the Sea." A committee of 12 leading citizens has been appointed, who will correspond with scientific men, scholars and educational and historical institutions in this and other countries to enlist their interest.

A LAWSUIT has been going on in Boston for some time past concerning the will of the late Chaplain Photius Fisk, U. S. N., whose peculiar history, services, and death, Feb. 7 last, we recounted in the *JOURNAL* of Feb. 15, 1890. In the Supreme Court, on Monday of this week, the will of the deceased was set aside on the ground of undue influence on the part of the gentleman who was appointed executor. The result of the decision is to establish a previous will, which makes bequests substantially like those of the other will, but does not appoint the gentleman referred to executor. It provides that the estate, valued at \$20,000, shall be invested and form a fund to be called the Fisk Relief Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the needs of the working poor.

UNDER the caption "What Pluck and Brains Can Do," the *New York Times* narrates the youthful history of Lieut. W. H. Stayton, U. S. Marine Corps, and says: "He was graduated from the Naval Academy with high honors, went off on a long cruise, came back with flying colors and a promotion in his pocket, and was then fairly started on his way to a naval career. He rose several steps in a brief period, and found opportunity to take a full law course at the Columbia Institute, being graduated at the head of his class. When Comdr. McCalla was tried last spring, the towheaded backwoods schoolboy, once known as plain Bill Stayton, but now metamorphosed into Lieut. Wm. H. Stayton, appeared in the capacity of assistant judge advocate, and his conduct of the case for the Government was marked by a display of such great energy and ability that he received an offer from one of the leading New York law firms to enter into their copartnership. He accepted the offer, and is now a member of the firm in question. His resignation from the Navy takes effect on July 1, 1891. Lieut. Stayton has made several trips around the world and speaks three languages fluently."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ORLANDO HURLEY MOORE, U. S. A., retired, who died at Dearborn, Mich., Oct. 31, was a veteran officer of long and faithful service. In 1856 he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and soon after the Civil War broke out attained the rank of captain. He did valiant service throughout the war, and for his gallantry at Tebb's Bend, Kentucky, in 1863, received the brevet of major, and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his gallant and meritorious services generally. From January to July, 1862, he was lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Michigan Infantry, and from September, 1862, to June, 1865, colonel of the 25th Michigan Infantry. He was promoted major in his old regiment in 1874, lieutenant-colonel, 17th Infantry, in 1882, and was retired from active service Sept. 15, 1884, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty.

A MOBILE despatch says: "Major Geo. B. Clitherall, who died Oct. 21, was born at Fort Johnson, N. C., June 13, 1814. His father was a surgeon in the U. S. Army. Geo. B. Clitherall, and George B. was educated at West Point, but did not graduate. He was married many years ago, but his wife died, and he was childless. Many of his old acquaintances of the territorial period remember him with much affection. His funeral took place at Christ Church Oct. 22."

GENERAL JOHN G. WRIGHT, a distinguished volunteer officer during the war, died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Nov. 3. During his service he was wounded three times and was for several years a prisoner of war.

MRS. ANNA E. HOPKINS, wife of Mr. Henry C. Hopkins and daughter of the late Col. Geo. Nauman, 5th U. S. Art., died Oct. 22. Her distinguished father died Aug. 11, 1863.

MR. CHAS. STARK NEWELL, a great-great-grandson of Gen. John Stark, died at Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 27.

GENERAL CASTELNAU, a veteran French soldier, and an aide-de-camp of Emperor Napoleon III., is dead.

GIDEON L. PEASE, the last survivor of the Black Hawk war, died Nov. 1 at East Wilton, Me., aged 84.

(From the *Courrier des Etats-Unis.*)

#### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ATTENTION!

THE Comte de Paris came to the United States because it was the only country at war; and as the education of a prince is not complete without a dash of military experience, he seized the opportunity in America, as later the Prince Imperial, *faute de mieux*, went among the Zulus. He figured for some months in the Army of the Potomac as an amateur, a curiosity-monger, a visitor of leisure, . . . and one is forced to conclude that if he is honored today, it is much more because he is Prince than because he served the country. There is indubitably more snobbery than gratitude in these demonstrations. In fact, the Comte de Paris showed no more

devotion nor rendered more service than any one soldier of the many thousand French, German, and Irish who enrolled in the Union Army.

The military pilgrimage of the Orleans Princes in 1861 flattered French Liberals, for the d'Orleans were then Liberal, and Napoleon III. was reproached for his well-known hostility to the North. It was one of those tricks in high politics which make great effect and cost little.

And now the Comte de Paris comes to America with his son for nothing but noisy demonstration. To be welcomed, applauded by American republicans, will efface the odium of having plotted with Boulanger and covered himself with mud to destroy the French Republic. His visit is to make the world forget the failure of Boulanger, Orleans and Company. Americans, not being used to this sort of game, are the dupes of their sincerity, which, under the circumstances, is somewhat naive. Their perspicacity is at fault.

#### ARMY REPORTS.

In his annual report Major-General O. O. Howard says: "Considering the arduous necessary for the extent of season in this Division the liberal appropriations of one year should not lead to over-confidence, but since my last annual report a decided step has been taken in providing for the construction of seacoast cannon and rifled mortars, the preparation of fortifications for them, and the construction of fixed torpedoed, with galleries, operating casemates, and other belongings. Our principal harbors have been properly plotted, and the artillery on duty near them is at present engaged in earnest practice with such weapons as the forts now have, and will be fully prepared to undertake the new guns and appliances as soon as they begin to arrive. The artillery regiments have been increased in size at the expense of the rest of the line, and while not only is this increase necessary, and the addition of two more regiments advisable, it is earnestly hoped that Congress may be induced to augment the enlisted strength of the Army sufficiently to allow this increase without permanently diminishing the cavalry and infantry. For the needs of this service too many artillery officers are on detached service which could be performed by cavalry and infantry officers. Attention is invited to the report of Major W. F. Randolph, Inspector of Artillery. His recommendation that some material and guns for artillery practice and drill be supplied to all artillery stations, is heartily concurred in."

Gen. Howard calls attention to the need of improvement in the post school system and a more satisfactory method of obtaining competent teachers. Better facilities for small arms practice are required. He commends the character of the commissary supplies, and recommends that post surgeons should have qualities distinct from other officers. It is recommended that material and guns for artillery practice be supplied to all artillery stations. The operations of the new law aimed to decrease desertions is commended and an earnest hope is expressed that efforts will be continued to organize the three branches of the Army into regiments of 12 troops, batteries or companies, and officered by the number and grade of officers now authorized for cavalry regiments. It is strongly recommended that the privates of artillery be classified, with a difference in pay, as in the case of the engineers. An increase of pay for non-commissioned officers in each line arm to correspond to the staff is desirable. From various reasons the present maximum of 35,000 enlisted men results in a severe restriction, and to keep our organization up to 25,000 trained men constantly on foot, the maximum allowed—including recruits—should not be less than 35,000.

In conclusion, it is recommended that some system of school battalions of boys from 17 to 21, in addition to the number of enlisted men allowed by present law, be organized as a useful school for supplying material for non-commissioned officers to the Army and militia. Such a school established at a convenient point, say Fort Porter, N. Y., ought to attract as many boys as could be well cared for and keep them well employed, and give them good discipline at a period of life when many boys about our cities lead a very unsettled existence.

Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Platte, reports that there has been no trouble with the Indians within that department during the year. The practice marches and joint encampment with the Iowa National Guard were beneficial, and the mingling of the N. G. and Regular Army accomplished good results.

Regret is expressed that appropriations have not been made for continuing the construction of Forts Robinson and Niobrara. The improvement of the water construction of the sewerage system at Fort D. A. Russell, under recent appropriations, has been successfully accomplished, and estimates are submitted for a similar purpose for Fort Douglas.

Instruction in signaling at the several posts in the department has been carefully attended to. There has been a falling off in trials by Courts-martial, both general and garrison.

It is recommended that hereafter but one competition be held at a time, and that the first held be that of the department, followed by the cavalry, the division and the Army competitions. A few days should be allowed between each competition to disperse the competitors of the first in order to make room for those of the one to follow. This recommendation is made as a measure of economy, as in case double competitions are to be held in the future, the accommodations will have to be increased.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, in his annual report, says that no events have occurred calling for actual campaign operations, although the services, on several occasions, have been required of quite strong detachments from a number of posts to prevent Indian troubles. These duties were well performed by the troops, whose presence and discreet action undoubtedly prevented disorderly occurrences, if not worse.

Respecting the threatened trouble at Flathead Lake, Mont., Gen. Ruger says it appears upon inquiry that there is little probability of serious trouble, and that enforcement by the civil officers



of the statute prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians and half-breeds is the principal necessity of the case.

A detailed history of the movements of the troops in the division is given to show that although no active campaign was called for during the past year considerable field duties of a quite important nature have been well done.

There have been at some posts a decided decrease in the per cent. of desertions, but the decrease is slight for the department as a whole, owing to the comparatively large number at a few posts. Gen. Ruger says it is fair to expect improvement in future, owing in part to opportunities which recent legislation and action thereunder will afford men who may be disposed to leave the service to do so in an honest manner.

The post canteen system has been in operation sufficiently long at enough posts to afford a basis for conclusion as to its merits, and, says Gen. Ruger, beyond question the results have been beneficial.

Brig.-Gen. Stanley from the Department of Texas reports that his soldiers have greatly suffered from fever, which was almost epidemic, but fortunately not a death occurred among his troops. The fever seemed to have been occasioned to a great extent by the drought, which dried up the streams and water holes. In this connection Gen. Stanley says that exchanges of troops into the Department of Texas should be made in the fall season, so that they can become acclimated by summer. As a rule, he says, the relations with our Mexican neighbors have been friendly and the Mexicans appear to be anxious that no violations of international law should occur, but at times infractions of it are made by revolutionists crossing the frontier and using the left bank of the Rio Grande to swoop down on the Mexican authorities. This occurred in June last, when Capt. Steevers captured, on information furnished by the United States consul at Laredo, Gen. Sandoval and a number of revolutionists. At the time of their capture they were hiding in the high grass along the banks of the Rio Grande and were all nearly naked, as they were on the point of swimming the river. The prisoners are still in jail awaiting trial. Much lawlessness and many shocking murders have occurred in the territory south of the Southern Pacific railroad. In most cases the murderers are Mexicans who, after committing their crime, escape to Mexico. While it is a delicate question to determine whether the matter of prosecuting this lawlessness and crime is a subject for the State police or the United States military to handle, Gen. Stanley says that he has made arrangements to establish a patrol of the Rio Grande river in the hope of preventing such crimes in the future. He recommends that a company post be established at Del Rio, which is, in his opinion, the proper place for a military post, and to abandon Fort Clark. Contrary to popular belief on the subject government mules in Texas grow old and die, and Gen. Stanley urges that younger and more efficient animals be supplied to replace those now in the service and to fill the ranks that have been depleted by death. He notes as a peculiar effect of the climate on the soldier that now with excellent quarters, fever prevails to a great extent among the soldiers, while 20 years ago, when they lived in tents, a sick soldier in Texas was a rarity.

The report of the military operations in the Division of the Missouri is made this year by Asst. Adjt. Gen. Williams, owing to the vacancy which existed in this command from the time of Gen. Crook's death until Gen. Miles' assignment thereto about two months ago. In his report to Gen. Miles, Col. Williams says that Indian affairs have been peaceable and without note, except the unsettled feelings of the Cheyennes on the Tongue river. It is claimed that they have not been properly supplied by the Government, and their earnest wish has been to have that portion of the tribe at the Pine Ridge agency brought North and placed upon their reservation. It is not believed that these Indians will ever be quiet until these complaints are remedied. Adjt.-Gen. Williams suggests that the service would be largely benefited by the concentration, as far as practicable, of the companies of a regiment at the same post and by breaking up the present system of forming garrisons by a collection of companies from different regiments.

Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. A., in his annual report concerning the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, speaks well of the present condition of that institution. The prison surgeon, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Wright, shows the gratifying fact that not a single death has occurred among guards or prisoners during the entire year, although a severe epidemic passed over the prison as well as other places. The general health has been excellent, and as Capt. Pope says, is largely due to the skill, care and attention of Dr. Wright. The report of the post chaplain, J. B. McCleery, shows that the secular school continues to be completely successful in so far as it was designed to go in educating the more illiterate prisoners. The report of the prison quartermaster, Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, 5th Cav., gives an interesting account of all prison manufacture during the year. Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., commanding the guard, speaks highly of the prison canteen for the guard, etc., and says: "The canteen is well equipped with everything practicable for such an institution to have and is now out of debt and has a fund of \$217 in bank."

#### EXPANDED RIFLE SHELLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:



HAVING received letters from numerous military gentlemen inquiring if there was not some simple device for re-forming the 45 calibre U. S. Government service shells, without being attached to the regular reloading tool, and believing this subject to be of interest to your readers, in order to reach them all at once we would say that it is supposed by some that the chamber of a reloading tool should be shaped so as to re-form a shell that is swollen or expanded, and at the same

time force the bullet in, pack the powder and crimp the shell. This process is impracticable for several reasons. First: The shells are made of elastic metal, and must be compressed beyond the desired size, so as to allow for the springing back of the metal. To do this requires more power than is consistent with the construction of a practical, portable hand tool. Second: As the shell is primed and the powder is in, there is more or less danger attending this operation. Third: The bullet is being compressed with the bullet in, it of course compresses the bullet, which being non-elastic, remains to the size compressed, and the accurate diameter of the bullet is lost, and it would be loose in the shell were it not for the crimping of the shell into it, and the powder pressing the bullet up against the crimp. These reasons are facts. Experience has proven that the shell if expanded, should be re-formed while empty, and in a separate tool. Fortunately the majority of shells do not expand so as to interfere, and loading tools as constructed are all that is required. If, however, shells do expand after firing them several times, the most practical and convenient implement is a solid die of steel, hardened and ground to shape, into which the shells should be driven (with a mallet or billet of wood,) re-forming them the entire length from muzzle to head, and as they do not require to be re-sized every time they are discharged, the die and plunger are only used when necessary, without destroying the simplicity and utility of the reloading tool. The accompanying cut shows the die with the shell in it, and the plunger for expelling the shell after it is re-sized.

IDEAL MFG. CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

COL. AND MRS. HENRY, Dr. and Mrs. Suter, and Mrs. Col. Benton have returned to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Benton will be back by Nov. 10. Then we will all settle down for the winter and try to allay the excitement of our surroundings as best we may. The 8th Infantry prefer this post to Niobrara and are much pleased. One or two things, the post should have a large garrison or none at all, and a fair discussion of the matter should show that the military importance of McKinney still exists. It is a misfortune to the Army to break up posts. They are aiding in the development of a country and a people just beginning to as you may say crawl, should be gotten on their feet before the nurse is discharged or else the infant will not be fully developed from impoverished nutrition.

Lieut. Powell, to whose numerous duties reference was made in your last issue, is still alive and the more he has to do the younger he becomes.

Frank Gronard, our scout of national fame, was bucked from his horse and severely bruised. He lay unconscious from 9 P. M. till daylight, and then was nearly frozen. He got up and walked to the post, three miles distant. Frank has sand, you know. His arms show the marks made by the Indians when he was captured and 148 pieces of flesh were taken from him. A needle was run under the flesh and lifted and then the knife took out the desired morceau or tit-bit.

The coming of the 8th Infantry company here bring two officers reported whose last service was 27 years ago at Hilton Head, S. C., the one commanding a light battery, the other a company in a New York regiment. A horsetack ride yesterday into the mountains brought up the coincidence that 27 years and 6 months past, a similar diversion had taken place in South Carolina. At that time this was the great American desert and an unbroken country. Such are the curious changes brought about by time and the ways of the Creator. Is it chance, or predestined? And about the same number of years ago the editor of the JOURNAL on the decks of the steamship *Arago* announced to the writer that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was to be started. The above are facts and stranger than fiction.

X. X. X.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 4, 1890.

THE drill this week is all hands seamanship on the *Wyoming*, the weather being very cool; this drill is not as pleasant as it might be.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 30, all drills and studies were suspended on account of the unwell of the Jeanette monument. Nearly all the officers from the Academy and many from Washington attended the ceremonies.

The football team scored its second victory on Saturday last by defeating the Georgetown College team, 70 to 4. The game was called at 2.30 P. M., with the cadets in possession of the ball. After a minute and a half of quick work the ball was touched down behind Georgetown's goal by Emerich. Shortly afterwards the cadets furnished the ball which was secured by Hauchey, of Georgetown, who by a quick rush made a touch down. After this the game was under the control of the cadets, good runs by Hartung, Macklin, Ford and Althouse bringing the score up rapidly. The result was rather a surprise to the visitors, as the Georgetown rush line averaged about 180 pounds, this being nearly 30 pounds heavier than the cadets. The game played by the Academy team was a great improvement over the one put up against St. John's two weeks ago. Mr. Wilson, of Georgetown, acted as referee to the satisfaction of everyone, while Cadet Beiknap did as well as umpire. The visitors were very much pleased with their treatment, and are anxious for another game.

Below is a schedule of the games to be played: Nov. 5—Columbia Athletic Association, of Washington. Nov. 6—Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Pa. Nov. 15—Bucknell University, of Lewisburg, Pa. Nov. 22—Kendall College, of Washington. Nov. 29—West Point, of West Point, N. Y. Dec. 6—University of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia. Dec. 25—Columbia Athletic Association, of Washington. The only games played away from the Academy will be the one on Nov. 29 at West Point, and the one on Dec. 25 at Washington.

By order of the superintendent, the method of giving cadet hops has been radically changed. Heretofore the series of winter hops has been given by the 1st Class, the 2d Class giving the June ball. By this order, the hops are to be given by the corps of cadets; that is, by those cadets who desire to subscribe to the fund. The hop committee is to be composed of the Cadet Lieut.-Commander as chairman ex-officio, six members of the 1st Class, five members of the 2d Class and four members of the 3d Class. Those cadets subscribing are to meet and elect the hop committee from among themselves. This order, of course, has its good points, tending to bring the classes closer together and break up the existing class feeling by making the hops an affair of the corps instead of a single class.

It cannot be said, however, that these good points are appreciated by all of the cadets, as few have yet subscribed, and the outlook for cadet hops is rather discouraging. Another star hop was given Saturday night in the boat-house. Supper hour has been changed from 6.30 to 6 P. M. Commander Chester visited his son, Cadet Chester, of the 4th Class, Saturday. Cadet DeKay, 4th Class, was slightly injured last week during light artillery drill. The Lynch pin of one of the pieces came out, thus releasing the wheel, which started on a rampage with the above result.

Lieut. Baker left the Academy last week, he having been detached.

Lieut. Ingate, U. S. M. C., paid the Academy a short visit Thursday.

## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 129, H. Q. A., Oct. 30, 1890.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 875 of the Regulations is amended to omit the words "daily duty," and to substitute therefor the words special duty; and like changes will be made in all returns and reports.

II. To insure uniformity and propriety in the matter of details for extra and special (late duty) duty throughout the Army, the following details only will be allowed, when the post commander deems the services necessary:

#### SPECIAL DUTY.

For each post.

One acting sergeant major, where there is no regimental sergeant major.

One non-commissioned officer as provost, in charge of post police.

One janitor, for library, reading-room, chapel and school-rooms.

One librarian, whenever a room is reserved and used as a reading-room.

One telegraph-operator, at posts where there is not a commercial or Signal Service station.

One chief baker (with assistants, under paragraph 306 of the Regulations).

One canteen steward (assisted by other enlisted men, under paragraph 393 of the Regulations).

One chief gardener, during the garden season.

The necessary clerks in the adjutant's office.

An orderly for the commanding officer shall be selected daily from the guard at guard mounting (paragraph VII., Circular No. 10, current series, from this office). Other officers are not allowed orderlies, and none will be detailed for the purpose.

For each troop, battery or company.

One non-commissioned officer, to take immediate charge of police, etc., of stables and picket line (Cavalry Tactics, paragraph 1186); one clerk, one tailor; one cook; and assistant cooks when necessary, under paragraph 308 of the Regulations.

A non-commissioned officer will be selected, by roster, each day, for the supervision of the rooms and the care of arm-racks provided for the safety of the arms.

No enlisted man will be detailed on special duty as superintendent of kitchens or messes. It is the important duty of officers and 1st sergeants to superintend the messes.

#### EXTRA DUTY.

Extra duty details at the several posts will be limited to actual necessities; but in no case shall the number, inclusive of school-teachers, exceed that provided for in the allotment for extra-duty pay at the post. In this connection special attention is invited to paragraphs 161, 162 and 167 of the Regulations.

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In detailing extra and special duty men care must be taken to equalize them among the several companies and arms of service at the post, in so far as may be compatible with the requirements of paragraph 410 of the Regulations.

Extra-duty and special-duty men must be reported on all reports and returns in separate columns, and commanding officers will see that the reports and returns conform, each day, in all respects to the requirements of this order.

Inspections and drills for extra-duty men are regulated by paragraph 165 of the Regulations.

All special-duty men (except the non-commissioned officer supervising the barrack-rooms, the cooks, and such clerks as are necessarily excused by commanding officers) must attend all drills and inspections.

Men variously reported on daily (now special) duty as room orderlies, mail orderlies, orderlies for courts-martial, stable guards, stable police, etc., are not, properly, special-duty men. Paragraphs 536 and 537 of the Regulations will be observed as to stable guards; Cavalry Tactics, paragraph 1189, as to stable police.

Aside from the special and extra-duty details hereby recognized, "all duties and fatigues without arms, in or out of the garrison," are of the third class, under paragraph 400 of the Regulations.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 130, H. Q. A., Oct. 30, 1890.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraphs 1779 and 1826 of the Regulations, as amended, respectively, by General Orders, Nos. 53, of 1890, and 89, of 1889, Adjutant General's Office, are further amended to read as follows:

#### Shoulder-knots.

1779. For officers of the Adjutant-General's Department.—Of gold cord, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, Russian pattern, on dark blue cloth ground; insignia of rank embroidered on the cloth ground of the pad; a solid shield of silver, according to pattern, on the centre of the pad (except for a colonel, and assistant adjutant general, who will wear it on the bullion of the knot midway between the upper fastening and the pad); an aiguillette of gold cord, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn on the right shoulder-knot, the loop crossed on top the right arm above the elbow and the cords fastened, before buttoning, to the top and second button on the right side of the coat. The aiguillette, instead of being permanently attached to the shoulder-knot, may be made separate, so as to be attached to the coat or knot underneath the knot, by means of a strap or tongue passing through the lower fastenings of the knot.

For officers of the Inspector General's Department.—Same as for officers of the Adjutant General's Department, but with sword and facces crossed and wreathed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, in place of the silver shield.

For officers of the Judge-Advocate General's Department.—Same as for the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, without the aiguillette and shield, but with sword and pen crossed and wreathed, according to the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, embroidered in silver on the cloth ground of the pad (except for a colonel and assistant judge advocate general, who will wear the device made of solid silver on the knot midway between the upper fastening and the pad).

For officers of the Engineer Corps.—Same as for the officers of the Adjutant General's Department, without the aiguillette and shield, but with a silver turreted castle, according to pattern deposited in the Quartermaster General's Office.

For officers of the Ordnance Department.—Same as for officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, without the aiguillette and shield, but with a shell and flame in silver embroidery, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For officers of the Signal Corps.—Same as for officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, without the aiguillette and shield, but with two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, in gold and silver embroidery, according to pattern deposited in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For officers of the Medical Department.—Same as for officers of the Adjutant General's Department, without the aiguillette and shield, but with a device of gold bullion, according to pattern deposited in the Quartermaster General's Office.



For officers of other staff corps.—Same as for officers of the Adjutant General's Department, without the aiguillette and shield.

For aides-de-camp to major and brigadier-generals and for regimental adjutants.—The shoulder-knot of their corps or regiment, with aiguillette attached.

For officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry.—Of the same pattern as for staff corps, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with number of regiment embroidered in silver and insignia of rank on the cloth ground of the pad, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

1838. On the frontier and campaign officers may wear the soldier's overcoat, with insignia of rank on the sleeve.

Officers and enlisted men will also be permitted to wear black rubber ponchos and blankets, or black water-proof overcoats, when necessary. In the field, on fatigue and other duty, involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Act. Adj.-General.

G. O. 9, DIV. ATLANTIC, Nov. 3, 1890.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General, having reported to the Division Commander, is hereby announced as Judge Advocate of this division.

G. O. 17, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Oct. 28, 1890.

Lieut.-Col. Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G., having reported, is announced as Assistant Adjutant General of this division and of the Dept. of California.

G. O. 30, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Oct. 28, 1890.

I. By authority of the Secretary of War, recruiting will be continued at posts in the department, for the 2d and 6th Regiments of Cavalry, confining enlistments therefor to the very best men. The limit fixed by General Orders, No. 120, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., will not be exceeded.

II. Recruiting for the 10th Regiment of Cavalry will be restricted to re-enlistments, and enlistments of old soldiers with good discharges, and young men of special intelligence and acquirements, with a view to personnel for non-commissioned officers and clerks.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McCook:

H. K. BAILEY, Act. Asst. Adj.-General.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 24, 1890.

Until further orders, when charges for minor offences are preferred against servants serving in this command, they will be brought before a summary court for trial within twenty-four hours after their arrest; but, should a sergeant elect to take advantage of the right given in the third proviso of "An act to promote the administration of justice in the Army," published in General Orders, No. 117, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., current series, then A. R., 254 (G. O., No. 67, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., c. s.) will be complied with, and the consent of the Department Commander will be obtained before the trial takes place.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon:

LEONARD A. LOVERING, Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 31, 1890.

Officers serving on a court-martial are instructed that nothing but the Providence of God, an order from higher authority, or an imperative order from a commander on the spot to meet an emergency, justifies a member in absenting himself from the court. No leave of absence and no other duty, except in an extreme emergency, can relieve an officer serving on a court without the action of the convening authority.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon:

O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 31, 1890.

The following, relative to the proceedings of summary courts provided for in the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, which act went into effect on that day, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The record book required by the act should show in each case the date of the trial, the name of the accused, the nature of his right of election to be tried by "court-martial" and his reply thereto, a clear statement of the offence, the plea, the names of witnesses and that they were duly sworn, the finding and sentence or acquittal.

The record in each case will be signed by the court.

The limits of sentences that may be imposed by the summary court, although not prescribed specifically in words in the act, are necessarily the same as for garrison court-martial, the jurisdiction of which has, by the terms of the act, been superseded by that conferred on the summary court, except in case of election for trial by court-martial.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Ruger:

M. BARBER, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

##### Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., will proceed to Sacramento, Cal., to inspect engineering works under the charge of Major W. H. Heuer, C. E. (S. O. 94, Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

##### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus G. Robinson, D. Q. M. G. (New Orleans), will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on public business (S. O. 259, Oct. 31, Div. A.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. G., is extended four days (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. Timothy Driscoll will, upon the abandonment of Fort Totten, proceed to Ft. Assiniboine to relieve Comy. Sergt. Frank Clerron, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Ft. Lowell for duty (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

##### Pay Department.

Major John B. Keefer, paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Columbia (S. O. 139, Oct. 23, D. Columbia.)

The troops will be paid to include muster of Oct. 31 as follows: By Major J. P. Willard, paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal.; and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; by Major A. S. Towar, paymr., at Ft. Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache; by Major W. M. Maynadier, paymr., at Forts Marcy, Union, Wingate, Bayard, Selden and Stanton, N. M.; by Major J. W. Wham, paymr., at Forts Lowell, Bowie, Huachuca and McDowell (S. O. 112, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due Oct. 31: Maj. James P. Canby, paymr., at Ft. Townsend; Maj. F. S. Dodge, paymr., at Forts Walla Walla, Spokane, Sherman and Boise Barracks; Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot and Fort Canby (S. O. 133, D. Columbia, Oct. 28.)

Payment of the troops on muster Oct. 31 will be

made as follows: Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, chief paymr., at Fort Omaha and Omaha Ordnance Depot; Major William E. Creary, at Forts Douglas and Du Chesse, Utah; Fort Bridger and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; Major William H. Comery, at Forts D. A. Russell, Sidney and Washakie; Major John P. Baker, at Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Neb.; Fort McKinney, Wyo., Camp at Oelrich's, Fort Meade and Camp on South Cheyenne River, So. Dak. (S. O. 81, Oct. 28, D. Platte.)

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 134, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.)

Major George W. Candee will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, Newport Barracks, Fort Thomas, Columbus Barracks, Fort Wayne, Fort Mackinas and Fort Brady (S. O. 89, Nov. 3, Div. M.)

In addition to payments assigned him, Major C. I. Wilson, paymr., will pay the troops at Camp Wade, Kingsber, O. T., to include muster of Oct. 31, after paying the troops at Camp at Oklahoma City (S. O. 152, Nov. 3, Dept. M.)

##### Medical Department.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. P. Frick will proceed from Ft. Bayard to Fort Marcy, and report Nov. 1 for temporary duty. Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, to take effect upon the arrival of A. A. Surg. Frick at Ft. Marcy, is granted Surg. Stevens G. Cowdrey (S. O. 112, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., Fort Douglas (S. O. 80, Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

The C. O. Fort Clark will discharge Pvt. Jerry S. Riley, Hosp. Corps, Nov. 5 (S. O. 94, Oct. 27, D. Tex.) Col. Basil Norris, med. dir., will visit the following posts: Benicia Barracks, The Presidio of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Ft. Mason and Fort Gaston (S. O. 94, Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort Huachuca and assigned to duty at San Carlos. Capt. William J. Wakeman, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Ft. Bidwell and will report to the C. O. Fort Huachuca for duty. So much of S. O. 203 as directs 1st Lieut. Nathan S. Jarvis, asst. surg., to report for duty at San Carlos is revoked. On the expiration of his present sick leave Lieut. Jarvis will report to the C. O. Fort Bayard for duty. Capt. William H. Arthur, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, and will report to the C. O. Fort Grant for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William B. Banister, asst. surg. Lieut. Banister, on being relieved, will report for duty to the C. O., Washington Barracks (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

Act. Asst. Surg. John C. Adams will, upon the expiration of leave, proceed to Fort Sully and report for duty (S. O. 156, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

Hosp. Stwd. Jacob Martin, at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Omaha for duty (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Gomes, awaiting orders at Fort Thomas, is transferred from Fort Mojave to Fort Thomas (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

##### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The C. O. Willets Point will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Joseph Mathews, Co. C (S. O. 76, Nov. 1, C. E.)

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting small-arms powder (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William B. Gordon, O. D., will repair to Washington and report Nov. 6 to the Chief of Ordnance for consultation in connection with the equipment of the Army gun factory (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William W. Gibson, O. D., will proceed to Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting chronographs being made there by Messrs. Queen and Company for the O. D. (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, O. D., will proceed to the proving ground, Sandy Hook, on public business (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Emil Goetze, at Fort Lewis, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Peter E. B. Ostrom, who will proceed to Fort Niobrara for duty (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John E. Greer, O. D., is relieved from further duty as assistant to the C. O. New York Arsenal (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, O. D., in addition to his present duties, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of testing range and position finders, vice Capt. John E. Greer, O. D., relieved (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

##### Signal Corps.

Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, Sig. Corps, will, upon the return to duty of Pvt. Henry R. Patrick, Sig. Corps, proceed from Indianapolis, Ind., to Chicago, Ill., and report for duty to 2d Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, Sig. Corps (S. O. 141, Oct. 31, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. George H. Willson, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Shreveport, La., to San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty to 2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Sig. Corps (S. O. 144, Nov. 3, Sig. Office.)

Mr. Julius M. Sherier, Sig. Service, will proceed from Red Wing to Moorhead, Minn., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 142, Nov. 1, Sig. Office.)

Mr. Charles H. Richardson, Sig. Service, will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., and report for duty as civilian assistant to the observer in charge (S. O. 142, Nov. 1, Sig. Office.)

1st Class Private Samuel A. Potter, Sig. Corps, on duty at Philadelphia, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. William S. Miller, Sig. Corps, upon closing the station at Colorado Springs, Colo., will proceed to Denver and assume charge of the duties pertaining to the State Weather Service (S. O. 145, Nov. 4, Sig. Office.)

##### THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

##### 1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Bristain.

Hdqs., B. D. E. and G. Ft. Custer, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. F. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for twenty-one days granted 2d Lieut.

Godfrey H. Macdonald is extended nine days (S. O. 156, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

**2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.**  
Hdqs., D. and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B. C. G. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. E. and K. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted Capt. James N. Wheelan is extended five days (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Eli L. Huggins, A. D. C., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and thence to such other points as may be directed by the Division Commander (S. O. 90, Nov. 5, Div. M.)

The C. O. San Carlos will grant to 1st Sergt. Ludwig Michaels, Troop E, a furlough for six months (S. O. 113, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

**3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.**

Hdqs., A. C. D. and H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; D. H. I. and K. Ft. San Houston, Tex.; G. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B. Ft. Brown, Tex.; A. Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E. Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. John J. Upham is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Herman Brockman is permanently assigned to Troop I, and will join his troop at Fort Sam Houston (S. O. 94, Oct. 27, D. Tex.)

**4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.**

Hdqs., A. C. D. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho; H. Ft. Myer, Va.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Otho W. Budd is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

**6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.**

Hdqs., A. C. E. F. H. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; I. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Ft. Union, N. M.

Sergt. John C. Dailey, Troop M, on furlough at Fort Leavenworth, is transferred as a private to Co. E, 12th Inf. (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

Corps. Henry S. McFadden and Walter S. Craig, Troop M (attached to Troop I), Fort Lewis, are transferred as corporals to Troop F, and will be sent to Fort Wingate (S. O. 151, Oct. 31, Dept. M.)

**7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.**

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. G. I. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sill, Okla. T.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Siekel, Jr., is further extended three days (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice (S. O. 153, Nov. 4, Dept. M.)

**8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.**

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. and I. Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and K, Ft. Keokuk, Mont.; E. Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Josiah H. King, Fort Keogh (S. O. 155, Oct. 27, D. Dak.)

We are indebted to Sergt. Major M. Benjamin for a roster of the N. C. O. 8th U. S. Cavalry, corrected to October. The regiment has some veteran non-coms. who have seen much active service.

**9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.**

Hdqs., B. F. I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Major James F. Randlett is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson and will proceed to Fort Du Chesse (S. O. 80, Oct. 27, D. Platte.)

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Parker is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Alfred Pride, Troop K, for, while sergeant of the guard at Fort Robinson, permitting a prisoner to escape, has been reduced to private and fined \$20. But for his long service and good character the sentence would have been more severe.

**10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.**

Hdqs., C. F. and G. Ft. Grant, A. T.; B. E. H. and I. Ft. Apache, A. T.; K. Ft. Thomas, A. T.; A, San Carlos, A. T.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Major Stevens T. Norvell will proceed on public business from Fort Grant to Fort Thomas (S. O. 113, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

S. O. 244, in the case of Capt. Alexander S. B. Kyles, is revoked (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Apache will grant 1st Sergt. Chas. B. Turner, Troop E, a furlough for six months (S. O. 113, Oct. 27, D. Ariz.)

**1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.**

Hdqs., A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. C. D. and I. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H. E. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B. H. and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H. F. Ft. Monroe, Va.

\* Light battery.

S. O. 89, directing Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G., to proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. James E. Runcle, 1st Art., Act. Engr. Officer, will proceed there on public business (S. O. 92, Oct. 28, Div. P.)

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., is transferred from Bat. M to Bat. L (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

**2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.**

Hdqs., C. G. and H. Ft. Adams, R. I.; I. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; K. Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. Ft. Riley, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, Fort Schuyler, will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O. 260, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

**3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.**

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. San Houston, Tex.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort McHenry, vice 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, relieved (S. O. 263, Nov. 5, Div. A.)

**4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.**

Hdqs., C. D. K. and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

\* Light battery.

Bat. I, Jackson Barracks, will proceed to Fort S. Philip, La., for its annual artillery target practice (S. O. 262, Nov. 4, Div. A.)



**1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.**

Hdqrs. A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.  
Leave for sixteen days, to take effect about Nov. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Winn (S. O. 92, Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

**3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.**

Hdqrs. A, B, E, G, and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, and F, Ft. Meade, S. D.  
1st Lieut. William E. P. French is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling and will proceed to Fort Meade (S. O. 157, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)  
Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

**5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdqrs. B, C, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.  
The C. O. Fort Sam Houston will send Corpl. Edward Sumichrast, Co. D, to Fort Brown (S. O. 94, Oct. 27, D. Tex.)

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**

Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
Principal Musician Christian Tussing, for absence without leave and drunkenness on duty, etc., has been reduced to private in the band and mulcted \$15.

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**

Hdqrs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.  
Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Folliot A. Whitney (S. O. 89, Nov. 2, Div. M.)

**9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.**

Hdqrs. B, C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; H, Ft. Vardó, A. T.  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. George B. Duncan is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdqrs. A, B, D, F, G, and H, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.  
The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Charles P. Russ, Madison Barracks, and extended eight days, is further extended fifteen days (S. O. 261, Nov. 3, Div. A.)  
The C. O. Fort Porter will send Edward A. Newcomb, an alleged deserter, to Madison Barracks (S. O. 209, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdqrs. B, C, and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; F, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; A, Ft. Bennett, S. D.  
1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Bennett, vice 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, relieved (S. O. 156, Oct. 30, D. Dak.)

**13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.**

Hdqrs. E, B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A, C, and D, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
S. O. 250, relating to 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, is revoked (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**

Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, and F, Ft. Du Cheseau, Utah.  
1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, now on leave, will report, Nov. 20, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Platte or California, and then join his company (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.**

Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
Sergt. Phillip L. Sommer, Co. K (attached to Co. F, Fort D. A. Russell, is detailed for duty on recruiting service at Rochester, N. Y. (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdqrs. A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.  
The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder is still further extended to Dec. 1, 1890, on account of sickness (S. O., Oct. 31, H. Q. A.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdqrs. A, B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and F, Camp Poplar River, Mont.  
Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**

Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G, Ft. Totten, N. D.; F, Ft. Buford, N. D.  
Leave for one month is granted Col. Peter T. Swaine, Fort Keogh (S. O. 157, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Hdqrs. A, E, F, and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B, C, D, and G, Ft. Davis, Tex.  
1st Lieut. William H. Allaire, recruiting officer, Memphis, will proceed to Nashville and Knoxville on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O. 208, Oct. 27, Rec. Ser.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 176.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Nov. 1, 1890.

**CASUALTY.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando H. Moore (retired), died October 31, 1890, at Dearborn, Michigan.

**Military Academy.**

The resignation of Cadet William B. McLewee, 4th Clars, is accepted (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:  
At Fort Custer, Mont., Nov. 5. Detail: Major Charles D.

Viele, Capt. John Q. Adams and Peter S. Boma, 1st Cav.; Capt. Oron J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds, Landis, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. French, 25th Inf.; 3d Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 1st Cav.; and 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 155, Oct. 27, D. Dak.)

At Fort Yates, N. D., Nov. 10. Detail: Capt. David J. Craigie and Harry L. Haskell, and 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 157, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 5. Detail: Capt. John A. Darling, Abner H. Merrill, and Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., and William G. Haan, and Adlt. 2d Lieut. Golden L. H. Rugles, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 261, Nov. 3, Div. A.)  
At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 7. Detail: Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. John L. Cram, A. Q. M.; Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf.; Capt. George S. Wilson and 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

**Army Boards.**

A Board, to consist of Major Eugene B. Beaumont, A. I. G.; Major Samuel Owenshine, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, Q. M., 5th Inf., will convene at Fort Davis, Tex., Nov. 5, to appraise the buildings of the late post trader as to their value to the Government for barracks and quarters (S. O. 94, Oct. 27, D. Tex.)

**Retirements of Enlisted Men.**

Sergt. John Atkinson, Troop B, 4th Cav.; Ord. Sergt. John Becker; Sergt. Patrick Boner, Co. G, 11th Inf.; Pvt. Patrick Conners, Co. A, 15th Inf.; Hosp. Steward Robert E. Eskildson; Sergt. Silas A. Good, Bat. A, 3d Art.; Pvt. John Lyons, Co. A, 15th Inf.; Sergt. John D. Morgan, Co. F, 23d Inf.; Pvt. William Smith, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Peter D. Lark, Co. C, Battin. of Engrs., and Frederick Hackeney, messenger, General Service, Nov. 1, 1890.

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.****Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.**

GENERAL RUGER directed Oct. 30, that the post of Fort Totten, N. D., will be discontinued at a date to be hereafter fixed.

**Division of Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Miles.**

The Northern Cheyenne Commission arrived at Cheyenne Agency, Tongue River, Nov. 4, coming overland from Fort Keogh. They traveled with great rapidity. Sixty-five miles were covered in 9 hours. Gen. Miles rode the entire distance, the escort of Lieut. Casey's Cheyenne scouts following with great difficulty. The conference Nov. 1 and 2 was held at the agency, the scene of the fight Gen. Miles had with these Indians 13 years ago which resulted in the death of the famous chief, Lame Deer, and the defeat of the band, which surrendered titles shortly after. His influence over them is very strong, and they seem very fond of him, says a despatch. It is confidently believed that these Indians will quietly submit to the recommendation of the commission.

**Div. of the Pacific.—Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon.**

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to detail a company of Regulars to do guard and gardening duty in a newly created park in California. The work of warning off poachers, clearing roads and other such odd jobs about the park will probably not be relished by the soldiers. Congress in its last days passed a bill imposing the responsibilities of head gardener and gamekeeper upon the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the new park created by the bill in the southern part of California, prescribing the duties to be performed, but curiously enough omitted to make an appropriation for hiring men for performing them. Gen. Gibbon has been requested by the War Department to make a report as to the advisability of detailing the troops as requested.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

WITH the present month many changes will occur in the daily programme of drills. The afternoon drills, artillery, signaling, etc., will be discontinued. Riding for the 3d Class will take place each afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock. The 2d Class will ride from 4 until 5. Parade will take place at 4.15. Muster was held on Friday afternoon. Foot ball has superseded base ball as an amusement for Saturday afternoons. On Saturday evening a small cadet hop was given in No. 1, under the management of Cadets Whitman and Michie. Among the young ladies dancing were Misses Reynolds, Hunter, J. Ward, B. Huse, Whitehead, Metcalfe, Thorndike, Michie, Gailaudet, Hawkins, M. Craney, Sealey, Connor, Jackson, and Mrs. Huxthurn.

Lieut. Samuel Leroy Jackson, Machine Corps, who died at Chelsea, Mass., on the 26th ult., was a brother of Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., stationed here.

Lieut. Biddle, Engineers, who has been granted leave of absence for several months, sailed for Europe on Saturday, Nov. 1.

The summer colony of residents at the country seats below Highland Falls has recently been much reduced in number. Mrs. S. R. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tracy have left for the city. Mr. and Mrs. Zogbaum remain at their home throughout the year. Mr. John Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, and Mrs. Harding sailed for Europe on Nov. 5.

A number of new horses for use in the riding hall are expected shortly. The new cavalry barracks, the absolute necessity for which was demonstrated in Capt. Dorst's report last year, will be placed north of the cavalry stables. Miss Gailaudet has been a recent guest of Miss Michie. Lieut. L. M. Koehler, 6th Cav.; W. H. Bean, 2d Cav.; Major A. E. Batey, Pay Department; Asst. Surg. H. L. Kilbourne; Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th Inf., and Mrs. Blunt have been among other visitors at the post during the past week. Mrs. Craig arrived about two weeks ago. Lieut. Craig's quarters are those formerly occupied by Mr. Denton.

The officers' hops will begin, probably, next week. The dates of hops will be decided by the committee at a meeting to be held this evening for that purpose.

A number of the Norwegian elms about the post are being cut down, the elm bug having rendered their destruction certain within a few years. New trees are being planted to supply their places. Some of these elms are of great age. Judging from the number of rings from back to heart, one stately tree, which has recently fallen under the ax, was nearly 60 years old.

The weather has been cold and gloomy, the foliage is still unusually brilliant, notwithstanding the frequent wind and rainstorms which have prevailed during this season. Parade in caps and overcoats loses much of its attractiveness on these cold afternoons.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., and Lieut. C. L. Beckurts,

6th Inf., have paid brief visits to the post. Lieut. Lucas, Engineers, has returned to duty with the Engineer Detachment.

A national bank, with capital of \$50,000, for the convenience of the residents of Cold Spring and Garrison's will be established at Cold Spring in the near future. Gen. Butterfield, with whom the idea originated, will be the president. A branch, of which Mr. Edward Dintonis is to be the agent, will be established at West Point.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:  
Louis M. Nuttman, 32 Academy st., Newark, N. J., 6th District, N. J.  
Harold W. Armstrong (alt.), Montclair, 6th Dist., N. J.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT GRANT, A. T.**

GEN. MCCOOK and aide, Lieut. Baker, arrived at this post Thursday, Oct. 18. The General is visiting all the posts of his Department. An elegant reception was tendered him by Col. and Mrs. Mixer, 10th Cav., at their beautiful home on the succeeding night. The handsome toilets of the ladies and the brilliant uniforms of the officers made an effective tout en suite. The 10th Cavalry Band discoursed sweet music on the lawn. The charming grace of the hostess, and the well known geniality of Gen. McCook, made all go merrily as a marriage bell.

Close on the heels of this festivity followed the opening hop of the season at the Post Amusement Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 22, the equestrians of the garrison rode to bounds. The hunt was watched from a distance by many ladies in carriages, who afterwards enjoyed a picnic lunch under the trees.

Thursday, Oct. 23, the bachelors gave a most delightful moonlight "Coaching Party," followed by a champagne supper at their mess. The gay laughter of the merry crowd, and the blowing of the horns, awoke the echoes far and near. The prospects for the social life of the garrison during this season promises to be unusually brilliant, there being quite a number of young ladies visiting relatives. Among them are Miss Edwards of St. Louis, niece of Capt. Hunt, 10th Cav., and Miss Bertie Ord, a charming representative of this distinguished family.

More anon.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT WARREN, MASS.**

At a meeting at Fort Warren, Mass., on Nov. 3 for the purpose of organizing a social club for dancing this coming winter, the following officers were elected unanimously: Post Q. M. Sgt. John T. McDermott, president; Sergt. Wade H. Osborne, Batt. B, 2d Art., vice-president; Hosp. Stew. and H. Graham, U. S. A., treasurer; Mr. John P. Noonan, secretary; Corpl. John Mullaney, Battery D, 2d Art., floor director; Committee of Arrangements—Sergt. Albo A. Miller, Battery D, 2d Art., chairman; Mr. Albert Gates; Mr. Samuel Taggett; Master Ross McDermott, prompter.

A hop is to be given every Thursday evening and a grand ball once a month, music for the hop to be furnished by Professor John L. Sullivan (not the champion) for the monthly ball to be furnished by the National Band, of Boston, Mass. Let other posts take pattern, wake up and have some style about them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.**

NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

RECENT visitors at Fort Schuyler are Miss Tara Mordcaul, of Governor's Island, who spent a short time with Miss Marie Schenck; Miss Tompkins, Miss Small and Miss Farley, guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. Gales Ramsey, and Mrs. Gen. W. C. Hancock, who is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Lieut. K. P. Davis.

**FORT SUPPLY, I. T.**

Stray Shots has the following news:

The men of Co. H, 13th Inf., have shown their affection for their young friend James Bryant, by placing a very neat enclosure around his grave. The marble headstone bears this inscription: James S. Bryant, born March 9, 1870, died August 31, 1890. We are sure Col. and Mrs. Bryant deeply appreciate the kindly feeling which prompted this memorial.

Lieut. Goe has organized the orchestra of the 13th, and has made it a thing of beauty and joy forever.

An entertainment will be given Nov. 5 and 6, by the Fort Supply Comedy Company for the benefit of the 13th Infantry Band.

Charles Trudell, who has served so efficiently as regimental clerk of the 13th, and as the presiding genius of the mechanical department of *Stray Shots*, was discharged at the expiration of his third enlistment on Wednesday. Few men would be missed as much as Trudell, and everybody will be glad to see him here when he "takes on" again.

Pvts. O'Shea and Allen, two men who were transferred to Co. H from Capt. Auman's Company at Elliott, died before they could be removed to Supply.

A few friends were entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Bryant on Tuesday. That they were delightfully entertained goes without the saying.

What is the matter with Lieut. Fox? He has been known even at meal-time to wring out from his soul a strain of minor song, "No one to love."

The "D and G" Club (ducks and geese) gave a delightful entertainment on Wednesday evening, as a farewell to Capt. Macaulay, assistant surgeon, and a welcome to Lieut. Fox of the 13th. The music was charmingly rendered by the orchestra of the 13th. After the hoppers was over the company proceeded to the home of Capt. and Mrs. Auman, where they were served with such triumphs of the culinary art as have made their hostess celebrated.

Mr. David Barrie, of New York, is a guest of Lieut. Perry, 9th Cav., and Wright, 2d Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Cruise, parents of Lieut. Cruise, have left for their home, Louisville, Ky.

Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Capt. Lancaster, 3d Art., have arrived to complete their labors on the Board revising the Tactics.

Lieut. Perry, 9th Cav., has left for St. Louis to attend the marriage of Lieut. Littlebrant, 10th Cav., to Miss Green, to take place Nov. 5. Lieut. Perry will be best man for the groom.

**FORT RILEY, KAS.**

MAJ. WHITESIDE being second in rank at this post now administers justice to sinners in ordinary offences.

Lieut. Glennan gave an adios dinner party at the officers' mess recently, prior to his departure on a month's leave of absence. The doctor has many warm friends and "admirers" at Fort Riley.

Mrs. Lieut. Hawthorne arrived home after spending the summer East.

Mr. Moorhead, father of Mrs. Capt. Varnum, and Mrs. Lieut. Fuller, is visiting his daughters at this post.

Lieut. Bell having gone on a six months' leave, Lieut. Bullock takes charge of the mess hall, and Lieut. Mann is can-teen officer.

Senator Plumb visited the post during the past week and in a few remarks to the troops while at the mess hall tried to impress on them the fact that they were citizens of this free born America before they enlisted and would be again when they were discharged.

Mrs. Hatty Bache is visiting Mrs. Lieut. Hare.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Sedawick Rice and Miss Delia Parker.

It is not officially announced yet, but it is almost a sure thing that Stewart Hall will represent the "Red Cross" department at the World's Fair.



## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

LIEUTENANT ABBOTT, Jr., adjutant, 12th Inf., has returned from the East, accompanied by Mrs. Abbott. The military prison at present contains only 423 prisoners, the smallest number within its walls for more than six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Seller, of Philadelphia, parents of Mrs. Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Seller, Jr., and Miss Seller, sister of Mrs. Almy, are all the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, on Riverside.

Owing to the very interesting course of lectures now being delivered by Surgeon Woodhull on hygiene the department has extended the time of the doctor's departure until Nov. 15. The student officers are taking a deep interest in these lectures, and much good is certain to flow from them.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, 12th Inf., has taken command of Fort Yates.

Mr. John Lynch, brother of Mrs. J. W. Pope, has arrived from San Francisco en route to New York. He will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pope for several days.

Mrs. Whipple entertained a number of her lady friends on Tuesday, as did Mrs. Pope at their respective residences.

During the present month 15 new members have been added to the Army Co-operative Fire Association.

John Pope, Jr., and sister are here from St. Louis, the guests of Mrs. N. Chois and Mrs. Wright. That a hearty welcome awaits these two goes without saying. Both passed their school days here and Miss Lulu was born at the post. "Jack," as he is better known, was always one of the boys and those who were here during Gen. Pope's command will receive "Jack" with open arms. "Jack" will remain until after the hop.

Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery have returned after an absence of several months, both much improved in health.

Lieut. Mason and Mr. Cook have returned from a hunting trip to Clark Mills. Game was scarce.

Mrs. Camillo C. C. Carr entertained a number of her friends from the city and fort Thursday in a most delightful manner.

The following items are from Fort Duchesne: The companies of the 16th and 9th Cavalry have organized a brass band. Capt. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf., is in command and numerous improvements have been made. Major Handlett, 9th Cav., is daily expected to assume command of the post.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The San Antonio Express says:

Col. Martin, A. A. G., just returned from leave, says four assistant adjutant-generals met recently in the Lindell House, St. Louis, a rather unusual occurrence in these days. They were Gen. Greene and Col. Martin, Corbin, and Volkmar, all Loyal Legion men.

Col. Edwin B. Atwood left Nov. 1 for Boston. He has been here so long that he will be severely missed by not only his brother officers at the post, but also by many civilians in San Antonio.

Another officer who expects to be relieved soon is Capt. Wells Wilbur. He will return from New York, Nov. 2, after a brief leave, and it is expected that he will shortly be relieved by Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith.

Maj. Morris leaves for Philadelphia next week.

Gen. Stanley has been to Dallas, to attend the closing exercises of the Fair.

Maj. DeWitt goes to Fort Hancock, Tex.

## FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

Asst. Surg. J. E. Pilcher sailed on the Mallory steamship Comal from Galveston for the North to spend the winter. Lieut. F. D. Evans, 18th Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. D (Anderson's) for duty. Capt. Anderson's many friends will be glad to know that his health is improving, and he will soon be able to go on duty again. Chief Musician Theodore A. Wurm, 18th Inf., returned recently from furlough, and much to the surprise of the regiment brought with him his bride. Word has been received from Fort Monroe that Sergt. John K. Seyburn, Co. A, 18th Inf., has successfully passed his examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. The entire regiment congratulates Sergt. Seyburn on his success.

The Turner Court martial has adjourned sine die, and the members have gone for their respective posts. Col. Black, 23d Inf., remained a few days as a guest of Capt. C. H. Potter, 18th Inf., who was for many years adjutant of this regiment while Col. Black was its lieutenant colonel.

## FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior says:

LIEUT. AND MRS. SARSON gave a birthday party to their little son, Brayton Sarson, at Fort Omaha recently, which was a most elaborate and enjoyable affair. The 2d Inf. Band was in attendance, and the children and ladies and officers of the post as well, tripped merrily in the dance. The young gentlemen and ladies and older children danced till 10:30, when "Home, Sweet Home" was played finely by the band and the guests bade the host and hostess good night, pronouncing it a very charming evening.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

RECRUITING has been very slow of late, only 44 recruits having been sent in during October from the rendezvous. Certainly a fine class of men are enlisting, and the moral and physical tone of the enlisted men of the Service has greatly improved. The canteen has become an assured success as a pleasant place of resort for the soldier to pass some of his leisure moments. This, with the new gymnasium, offers every inducement to keep the recruit within the limits of the garrison.

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private Thomas Brown, tried at Fort Robinson for drunkenness on escort duty, Gen. Brooke says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved; but owing to the fact that it is shown in evidence that the liquor upon which the accused became drunk was furnished him by Lieut. Pettit, commanding the escort, the sentence is remitted. Such conduct on the part of an officer is extremely reprehensible, and but for Lieut. Pettit's own testimony the Department Commander would be loath to believe that an officer could so far forget himself in the performance of an important duty as to abet and countenance that which it was his duty to discourage and prevent."

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Presidio of San Francisco, Gen. John Gibbon says: "The proceedings of the Court, in directing the judge advocate to insert a sentence in the 4th specification which magnified essentially the charge against the accused, are disapproved. Courts-martial are convened to try cases sent before them by competent authority. They have no power to frame charges themselves for trial, except as provided by the 86th Article of War, nor to modify in any such way the charges and specifications ordered before them. The Court, by its action in this case, placed it out of its power to convict the accused of the intended specification, even had the testimony on the facts, as set forth in the original specification, justified such a finding."

A COMPLETE history of all the wars in which Russia has engaged since the time of Peter the Great is announced from St. Petersburg. It will be edited by Gen. Leer, who will be assisted by some of the best known Russian authorities on military matters. Three large volumes are on the eve of publication.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns (flagship), Capt. Frederick Rodgers. Returned to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Nov. 1 from a 48 hours' trial at sea. She will go into dock at the New York Navy-yard in a few days to have her bottom cleaned, three of her gun carriages, which were disabled during the test of the guns, replaced by new ones from the Washington Gun Foundry, and some minor repairs to her machinery made. She will also be fitted with one of Baldr's evaporators.

Concerning the trial one of her officers writes: "We had a successful trial trip. Everything worked well except the air pumps and the minor details, such as water gauges, which were unreliable. Had at times 160 lbs. of steam, and made at one time 112 revolutions per minute, but as the work called for varied all the time, making tests for tactical diameter, stopping and starting tests, we did little towards making speed tests. We ran for one hour, but as this took place after we had been out for about thirty hours, when fires and tubes were dirty from previous work, we only averaged 33 revolutions with natural draft under four boilers. The ship has not been in dock since she left Cramp's yard, and has long grass on her bottom, but she was logged at 17 knots on the only occasion when they took an observation of her speed during the turning trial. With everything in good condition there is no doubt she can do as well as ever under similar circumstances."

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. At Colon Oct. 25. To sail for Graytown Oct. 28.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Harbor.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Sailed from Tompkinsville, S. I., Oct. 30 for Colon and other Central and South American ports. She will relieve the Kearsarge and will do some surveying.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Norfolk for repairs.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Navy-yard, New York.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York, for repairs.

S. Atl. Station.—Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

Mails for Pensacola, Tallapoosa and Essex should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (flagship), Captain Albert Kautz. Arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 20, as per cable. Address mail same as noted above.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Arrived at Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 2, as reported by cable.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. At Honolulu Oct. 24, expecting to leave for San Francisco on arrival of the Mohican at Honolulu.

IRAGOQUI, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Honolulu Oct. 20. Expected to make a cruise to Lanai, Hawaiian Islands, before leaving for Samoa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Apia, Samoa, Sept. 20, and left same day for Pago Pago. Was expected at Honolulu shortly after that date.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. Left Amoy. At Yokohama, Sept. 22. She was expected to leave for Ponape, Caroline Island, Sept. 25.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama Sept. 24, where she was at last accounts.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 13 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Cheloo, China, Sept. 24. Will be ordered early next year to San Francisco, Cal., for repairs.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. (Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon ordered to command per steamer Nov. 13.) Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, temporarily commanding. Will return to United States upon reporting of his relief. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Sept. 24.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. At Chemulpo, Korea, Aug. 8. Will return to Mare Island, Cal. She will probably reach there during the latter part of November.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 13 guns Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 5, about to sail for Norfolk, Va.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 5, about to sail for Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain O. F. Stanton. At Newport, R. I., (receiving ship for boys).

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. O. Wiltse. Re-

ceiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

## On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 31, awaiting orders.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. Left Washington, D. C., for New York Nov. 5.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. At New York at last accounts.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa., last accounts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct., Oct. 12, where she will remain during the winter.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. Arrived at Corinto, Central America, Oct. 19.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 27.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comdg. Off Tompkinsville, S. I., New York Oct. 16.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. In the East River at foot of 31st street.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. John F. McGlensy has been ordered to command on Sept. 15.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad Ajax, Catskill, Canonicus, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The names of the vessels comprising the Brazilian squadron now sailing for New York are the *Aquidaban* and the *Guanabara*, Rear Admiral Silveira in command.

The *Crescent* promises to be one of the fastest-built ships in the British Navy. Her engines are to be supplied by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, of Greenwich.

The new U. S. man-of-war *Concord* arrived at New York, Nov. 5, from Chester, Pa. She lays at present at the Morgan Iron Works, where she will remain until ready to start on her official trial, which will be some time next week.

The Czar has made the Prince of Montenegro a present of a first-rate cruiser, the *Yaroslavl*, but the gift will not be formally handed over until next year, as the Prince must raise a crew and engage naval officers to command his vessel.

DURING a severe gale off the coast of Nova Scotia, the crew of No. 60 Torpedo-boat had to take refuge on the gunboat *Pelican*. The torpedo-boat was afterwards towed by an American schooner into Halifax, giving rise to the report current at the time of the loss of the crew.

THE Chatham dockyard men have built into the first-class battleship *Hood* a total weight of 5,400 tons in fourteen months, and the Portsmouth men into the sister ship *Royal Sovereign* 5,200 tons in twelve months—a performance which they state is unique and unequalled in the annals of ship construction.

A SPECIAL draft of 150 men from the Brooklyn Navy-yard will leave for the cruiser *San Francisco*, at the Mare Island yard, Monday evening. Lieut. A. G. Berry will be in charge of the draft, and the following officers will assist him: Lieuts. W. C. Babcock and T. M. Potts, Ensigns G. N. Hayward, W. M. Crose, C. B. Morgan and J. H. Reid, Asst. Surg. L. W. Sprattling, and Asst. Engr. Geo. W. McElroy. The draft will include men from the *Vermont*, apprentices from the *Minnesota*, and a guard of marines from the barracks in charge of 1st Lieut. Richard Wallach. They will leave in a special train over the West Shore Road.

THE North Atlantic pilot chart for November is at hand and contains its usual valuable information, among which is a record of reports received for 18 months of the drift of bottle papers in the North Atlantic. The forecast given for November indicates that the West Indian hurricane season has now practically ended, and the gales that are encountered with increasing frequency north of the 40th parallel are mostly from the westward and northward. During the winter months the usual track of storm centres, or areas of low barometer, is eastward across the northern United States and Canada, and then about east northeast of the Atlantic. During the passage of these areas of low barometer westerly gales are felt at points lying south of their tracks, shifting to northwesterly and blowing very hard for several days. At least three or four of these gales are likely this month to attain the force of a storm. Little or no ice will be encountered south of the 45th parallel. Fog will be much less frequent, owing to prevailing northwesterly (off-shore) winds. Strong northers are likely to be felt in the Gulf of Mexico. The northeast trades will be light and somewhat variable.



THE U. S. S. *Sutara* left Yokohama for San Francisco Oct. 29, and the *Pensacola* was at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 1.

THE Bureau of Steam Engineering is at work upon a new set of regulations, embracing instructions to officers of the Engineer Corps for the management, care, preservation, inspection, etc., of machinery, engineers' stores, etc.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board consisting of Civil Engineers Peter C. Atterson, F. C. Prindle and T. C. McCollom, to examine the various plans submitted by the bidders for the proposed new timber drydock to be constructed at the naval station at Port Royal, S. C.

SECRETARY TRACY has remitted the unexpired portion of the three years' sentence of suspension imposed by Court-martial in October, 1888, upon Lieut. Nelson T. Houston, tried for a minor offence that had its origin in an unguarded remark made by him to a superior officer. He has lost several numbers in his grade during the last two years, and the Secretary thought he had suffered a sufficient punishment. He was on duty at the Newport Torpedo School when suspended.

CAPT. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE and Lieut. W. B. Wyckoff, the naval members of the commission appointed by the President to select a drydock in the Northwest, returned to Washington this week. The latter on the return trip stopped at the Mare Island Navy-yard for several days on business in connection with the new electric light plant to be put in that yard. The report of the commission will be submitted to the President in a few days, but will probably not be made public until submitted to Congress.

AMONG the Navy nominations to be sent to the Senate next month will be that of Engineer-in-Chief Melville for promotion to the rank of commander, in accordance with the recent act of Congress authorizing his advancement fifteen numbers for meritorious services in connection with the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. The other feature of the bill, authorizing the presentation of suitable medals to the other members of the expedition, has not yet been carried out, but a letter will soon be addressed to the Superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia requesting that a design be prepared for the medals.

ACCORDING to a letter received at the Navy Department from Chief Engr. Loring, in charge of the evaporation test of the Thornycroft boiler in the *Cushing*, very good results were obtained in the 12-hour trial under forced draught. The average coal consumption for the 12 hours was 44 pounds per square foot of grate surface per hour and the average evaporation was about 7½ pounds of water for each pound of coal. The feed water was at the temperature of the city mains and the steam pressure in the boiler was 250 pounds. For the first three hours of the test the average consumption was 59 pounds of coal per square foot of grate surface per hour, the reason for the subsequent falling off being that the coal contained about 10 per cent. of refuse, and there was no opportunity to clean the fires.

THE details regarding the loss of the Turkish man-of-war *Ertugrul* and 584 lives have just been received. The *Ertugrul* sailed from Yokohama on Sept. 15, and was wrecked three days afterwards off Osima Light, at the entrance of the Kii Channel. Only 69 out of 633 persons on board were saved. During a typhoon the steam pipe burst and disabled the already weak engine. According to the account given by one survivor the chief engineer was called to the engine room, and an explosion took place a moment later. Capt. Ali Bey ordered the boats to be lowered immediately, but they were swamped as soon as they touched the water, and were swept away by the heavy seas. Five minutes after the explosion the wreck sank out of sight. The German gunboat *Wolf* took the survivors to Kobe, 100 miles from the wreck. There were many youths of high Turkish families on board the *Ertugrul*, which was making a tour of the world. While in Japanese waters in July the ship lost forty of her crew by cholera, and she had just left quarantine when wrecked.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

OCT. 31.—Lieutenant A. G. Berry, to take charge of draft of men to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *San Francisco*.

Lieutenants W. C. Babcock and T. M. Potts, Ensigns G. N. Hayward, C. B. Morgan, and J. H. R. Id. Assistant Surgeon L. W. Soratling, and Assistant Engineer Geo. W. McElroy, to assist Lieutenant A. G. Berry in taking charge of draft of men to Mare Island, and on arrival to report for duty on board the *San Francisco*.

Medical Inspector Charles H. White, Paymaster Worthington Goldeborough, and Ensigns Henry K. Benham and Henry A. Wiley, to the *San Francisco*.

Nov. 1.—Assistant Surgeon L. W. Atlee, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Acting Gunner George Hittinger, to duty in the Ordnance Department, Navy yard, N. Y.

Nov. 3.—Captain Allen V. Reed, to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Nov. 4.—Ensign A. C. Almy, to examination for promotion.

Nov. 5.—Lieutenant V. L. Cottman, to special duty at the Navy Department.

Acting Gunner Michael W. Gilmartine, to ordnance duty at Navy-yard, Washington.

Acting Gunner Charles Morgan, to ordnance duty at Navy-yard, New York.

Nov. 6.—Lieutenant W. P. Day, to duty in Bureau of Equipment.

Ensign Leroy M. Garrett, to examination for promotion.

##### Detached.

OCT. 31.—Captain Wm. T. Sampson, from present duties in connection with the *San Francisco* on Nov. 15 and ordered to command that vessel.

Lieutenant-Commander Berj. F. Tiley, Lieutenant J. H. Brown, P. A. Surgeon J. M. Edgar, Chief Engineer Fletcher A. Wilson, Assistant Engr. R. B. Higgins, P. A. Engineer E. T. Warburton,

Gunner Wm. Halford, and Acting Carpenter Edward W. Smith, from present duties connected with the *San Francisco* and ordered to that vessel.

Nov. 1.—P. A. Surgeon Richard Asbridge, from the Richmond and to report at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy, from Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the training ship *Richmond*.

Chief Engineer R. B. Hise and P. A. Engineer Edward R. Freeman, from duty at the Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Pa., and ordered to New York for duty in connection with the preparation of the Concord for sea service.

Nov. 3.—Commander Felix McMurley, from the *Nisio* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant V. L. Cottman, from special duty in State Department and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Nov. 5.—P. A. Engineer Thomas F. Burgdorf, from duty at the University of Tennessee and ordered to the *Thetis*.

P. A. Engineer Wm. B. Dunning, from the *Thetis* on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and await orders.

P. A. Engineer Charles F. Nagle, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

P. A. Engineer Robert I. Reid, from the *Michigan* and ordered to duty in connection with the *Newark*.

Nov. 6.—Chief Engineer George H. White, from the Richmond and ordered to appear before Retiring Board.

##### Retired.

P. A. Surgeon H. B. Scott and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Stuart Smith, from Oct. 31, 1890.

#### MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 31.—1st Lieutenant T. G. Fillette, detached from Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

1st Lieutenant H. K. White, detached from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, D. C., upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Nov. 1.—1st Lieutenant Richard Wallace, ordered to proceed on Nov. 10 from New York, by rail, to Mare Island, Cal., and report for duty on the *San Francisco*.

Nov. 3.—Captain R. L. Meade, ordered to command Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

#### U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 78.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 31, 1890.

Water in Double Bottoms of Iron and Steel Ships.

THE double bottoms of iron and steel ships may be utilized for carrying fresh water only upon occasions of emergency, when, in the judgment of the commanding officer, the circumstances justify it.

Under ordinary service conditions the double bottoms should be kept free from water.

When fresh or salt water is admitted to the double bottom of a ship in commission, either purposely or accidentally, the commanding officer shall, as soon as practicable, report the fact and the accompanying circumstances to the Department.

B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.

#### THE MARINE CORPS.

SPEAKING of the Marine Corps in a recent article, the *New York Sun* said: It has been said that the corps was organized before a single vessel of the Navy was sent to sea. At all events, under its first commandant, Major Samuel Nichols, appointed June 25, 1876, it served in the fleet of Commodore Hopkins, and won a battle early in 1777 by attacking and carrying the British works on New Providence Island, one of the Bahamas. The marines also achieved renown under John Paul Jones in the victory of the *Ranger* over the *Drake* and in that of the *Bon Homme Richard* over the *Serapis*. Major Nichols continued in command long after the war, and was succeeded in 1800 by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burrows, and he in 1804 by Lieut.-Col. Franklin Wharton, who commanded the corps until 1819, when Lieut.-Col. Anthony Gale had it until 1820. During the last 70 years the Marine Corps has had only four commandants. Col. Archibald Henderson was appointed Oct. 17, 1820, and served until his death, Jan. 6, 1859. Col. John Harris, his successor, held office until his death in 1864, which occurred when he had been 50 years in service, although only five in chief command. Then came Col. Jacob Zeilin, who was placed on the retired list in 1876, at the age of 70, after a total service of 45 years. He was succeeded Nov. 1, 1876, by Col. McCawley. The record of Col. McCawley furnishes an example of the share which has been taken by the Marine Corps in land campaigns as well as sea fights in the various wars of the country. Indeed, the history of the corps is a very honorable and useful one, and its command may well be coveted. After the change in command it is possible that some change in the organization of the corps will be attempted, since its duties and its career need to be revised in accordance with the new requirements of naval warfare, as well as with reference to the increase of our Navy and the change in the character of its war ships.

#### MILITARY HAND WRITING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It seems, and is, very strange that in the four years of study at Annapolis and West Point such a small percentage of those graduating from those institutions conquer the single qualification of legible penmanship, when algebra, calculus and gunnery are to them like the alphabet to a child. Very few of our officers of the Army and Navy write good hands. Most of them write wretchedly, and quite a number cannot make themselves understood on account of the impossibility to read their writing, and if it were not for civil employees—clerks, shipwriters and secretaries (who usually do their writing for them, especially if it is of any length)—their reports could only be consigned to the waste-paper basket as refuse matter. Clerks in the War Department and Navy Department who are not familiar with the signatures of officers of the Army and Navy and who receive correspondence from them, have to keep constantly by their side a register to identify the person writing to the Department; and even then it has sometimes been necessary to refer to

some one in the office familiar with the signature. Robinson or Williamson, for instance, might look like Kob—or Nelson, or anything else than Robinson or Williamson.

It is said by some old War Department employees that Gen. Meigs once submitted a paper with a long manuscript endorsement to Gen. Sherman, then commanding the Army. Gen. Sherman looked at it for quite a while with his eagle eyes and could see neither head nor tail to what Gen. Meigs tried to convey, so he wrote under the aforesaid endorsement: "I heartily concur in the views expressed in the endorsement of the Quartermaster General, but really I don't know what he means."

Gen. Sherman and Townsend were both splendid penmen, and their manuscript writings on file in the War Department are quite as good, if not better, than the average clerks, whose tenure of office depends upon their hand writing.

Just why penmanship is so tabooed at West Point and Annapolis is hard to understand, for surely it is essential that officers should at least be able to sign their names in such a manner as would obviate a ransacking of the files of the Departments in order that their identity might be established. As a rule the naval officer's signature is more legible than the Army officer, but this is saying precious little.

NO STEPS have yet been taken, as a result of the recent conference with the steel men at the Navy Department, to modify the method of inspections of steel plates and castings for the new ships, and it is not likely that anything will be done in that direction now until the Steel Inspection Board is reorganized with Capt. Howell at its head on Dec. 1 next. The instructions to steel inspectors will then probably be modified in some particulars. They will probably be given a little more latitude in accepting plates, which, while they do not technically meet all the requirements of the specifications, are known to be good plates and suitable for the purposes of the Department. It is probable, too, that some changes will be made in the inspectors. There will be no changes in the chemical or physical requirements of the present specifications, but it is thought they will be so far modified as to admit of the purchase of steel made by other processes than the open hearth, especially the Clapp Griffith.

FROM the Naval and Military Magazine we learn that the latest horseshoe is constructed from layers of papers, glued together and subjected to hydraulic pressure; each layer is treated with oil, turpentine, etc., rendering it impervious to moisture, and the specially manufactured glue is insensible to the influence of moderate heat and water. This paper shoe is attached securely to the hoof by gutta-percha, and being very elastic permits the expansion of the hoof. It is very tough and durable, does not become brittle with use, and wears rough, thus greatly preventing horses slipping.

THE *New York Times* quotes an "eminent practitioner" as saying: "The civil code has been continually simplified, but the military code never," and then his eminence proceeds to pitch into the garrison Court-martial system, which, says he, is "only one instance, but it shows the tendency of the whole institution to pile on the agony—to wind on the red tape." The "summary court" then, instituted by law to replace the garrison court, must, according to this writer, be a myth. But deeper gloom settles over us when we read that "most of our Army officers spend their lives in semi-exile on the frontier, drop behind their friends in other walks of life and lose interest in the live topics of the day." This would be truly pitiable were it not that its absurdity is truly laughable.

"GOVERNOR FERRY," the *San Francisco Law Librarian* states, "recently wrote the following to an applicant for an appointment as notary: 'In response to a written request of twenty of the magistrates of Seattle, you have been appointed to the exalted, honorable and lucrative position of notary public. I ask you however to bear in mind one responsibility that may devolve upon you. In the event that there should be an invasion of the State by a foreign foe, I shall probably call out the notaries public of the State, instead of the militia, as the former outnumber the latter by several hundred.'" "Probably," says the Librarian, "those troops would 'swear terribly' and protest loudly."

THE British, says the *New York Times*, are reported to be actively engaged in Jamaica, Bermuda and St. Lucia, West Indies, in fortifying these places against all possible likelihood of capture. \* \* \* The British Admiralty and War Office are determined to insure coaling stations to British cruisers in the event of hostilities with the United States. This is sufficiently saddening, but the *Times* rubs it in by adding: "More troops are to be sent out from England as soon as the barracks and works now building are in a receptive state. The Defence Committee declares that the welfare of the British Empire depends on the assurance of the safety of Jamaica, St. Lucia and Bermuda against the attacks of a contingent power."



**BLACK, STARR & FROST.**  
SUCCESSION TO  
**BALL BLACK & CO.**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES  
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL  
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also  
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can  
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,  
Fancy Groceries.**

**ACKER MERRALL & CONNIT**  
27th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET.  
130 Chambers St., New York.  
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**H. B. KIRK & CO.**  
CAN SUPPLY  
For the Sick-Room,  
For Grand Dinners

For Family Use  
**RELIABLE WINES AND LIQUORS**  
THAT ARE WELL MATURED. ALSO MEDIUM AGES.  
Sole Agents for the PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.  
Sole Agents for the INGLENOOK WINES, NAPA, CAL.  
Bottled only at the Vineyard. Well matured wines.  
No other House can furnish "OLD CROW RYE."  
We sell no imitation or compounded goods.  
60 FULTON STREET. 9 WARREN STREET.  
BROADWAY AND 27th St. ESTABLISHED 1853.

**KEEP'S SHIRTS**  
MADE TO MEASURE, 6 FOR \$9.00.  
None better at any price. These shirts have won their way  
into nearly every town and city of the Union by their su-  
perior fit, style, workmanship and durability. We have  
everything pertaining to MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
and the largest establishment of this kind in New York.  
Send for catalogue. Established 25 years.  
**KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.**  
80 and 811 BROADWAY, New York.  
Branch Store: 114 TREMONT ST., Boston.

**SLOAN'S SHIRTS**  
ARE WITHOUT A DOUBT THE BEST SHIRTS MADE  
for the price, as THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS from  
ARMY AND NAVY Officers will prove them to have worn  
and given better satisfaction than any other shirt they had  
ever purchased. Catalogue and samples mailed free.  
**SLOAN MANUFACTURING CO.**  
775 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.**  
21 Park Place, N.Y.  
Geo. Hamlin, Pres't. Chas. Roome, Parole, Treas.

CHOICEST OLD CLARETS, WHITE WINES, &c.  
Send for Price-Lists.

Established 1811.

**CHOICE OLD  
WHISKIES,**

**MILD, MELLOW AND DELICIOUS**

The peculiar medicinal qualities of Whiskey distilled  
from the finest growth of Rye in the renowned Valley  
of the Monongahela, have attracted the attention of  
the Medical Faculty in the United States to such a  
degree as to place it in a very high position among  
the Materia Medica.

We beg to invite the attention of connoisseurs to  
our celebrated line of WHISKIES, which  
we offer at the following prices, in cases  
containing One Dozen Bottles each:

Three Feathers, Old Rye, 1865, \$21.00  
Old Reserve Whiskey, 18.00  
Unrivalled Upper-Ten Whiskey, 15.00  
Brunswick Club Whiskey, 12.00

If you cannot obtain these Whiskies from your  
Grocer, we will, on receipt of Bank Draft, Registered  
Letter, or Post Office Money Order, deliver them to  
your address, by Express, charges prepaid, to all  
points east of the Mississippi river; and by freight  
to any part of the U. S. (prepaid).

For EXCELLENCE, PURITY and EVEN-  
NESS OF QUALITY, the above are Unsur-  
passed by any Whiskies in the market.  
They are entirely FREE FROM ADULTE-  
RATION, and possess a natural flavor and  
fine tonic properties.

These Whiskies are sold under guarantee to give  
perfect satisfaction; otherwise to be returned  
at our expense. Correspondence solicited.

**H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD**  
114 So. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

**MT. DE CHANTAL,**

Near Wheeling, W. Va.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION  
B. V. M.]

FULL ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL AND  
CLASSICAL COURSE.

Musical Department especially noted.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND HEALTH.

For Catalogue and references to Officers of the Army and  
patrons in all the principal cities, address

THE DIRECTRESS.

**ASBEIN**

From the Life of a Virtuoso. By OSSIP SCARBIN,  
translated by ELISE D. LATHROP. 12mo, cloth,  
\$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

A musical novel under the name Boris Lensky (Anton  
Rubins' ein), his life, genius and faults, gives a true account  
of his romantic courtship and marriage to a Russian  
princess, describes his style of playing and the peculiar  
characteristics of his compositions. The author is a per-  
sonal friend of the Rubinstains, and it is supposed wrote  
the book as a warning to him.

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, N. Y.

**DRY STEAM**

Always obtained from our improved vertical boiler.

"Perfect circulation and dry steam."—Prof. R. H.  
Thurston. "Would not do without your improvement  
in a boat boiler."—Herman Westinghouse.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Elmira, N. Y.

(Est. 1852.) **F. W. DEVOE & CO.,** 101 FULTON ST.,  
NEW YORK.

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Illustrated Catalogues on request. Correspondence invited.  
**COFFIN DEVOE & CO. 176 Randolph St.**  
CHICAGO.

**C. A. CAPPA'S**

7th Regiment Military Band of Sixty Pieces  
and Orchestra

Furnish Music for all occasions.  
25 UNION SQUARE, New York City.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890.

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but  
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will  
be scrupulously regarded.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. In  
clubs of five, \$4; clubs of ten or more, \$3. Subscriptions  
may be made through the Purchasing Department of the  
American Express Company at any place where that Com-  
pany has an agency. Agents will give a money order  
receipt for subscriptions, and will forward the money order  
attached to an order to send the paper for any stated time,  
free of any charge, except the usual fee for issuing the  
order.

Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-  
age, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription  
price.

Remittances should be made by express money order,  
post-office order, check, or draft, made payable to W. C.  
and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register  
letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for sub-  
scriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the  
office.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-  
Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent  
date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is  
sent unless requested.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired,  
upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced  
in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no author-  
ity for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and  
new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscrib-  
ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
Cable address: 240 Broadway, New York.  
ARMYNAVY.

A LONDON despatch of Nov. 1 says: "Something  
of a sensation has been caused in military circles  
by an order from the War Office that the whole of  
the new magazine rifles issued within the last few  
months to the infantry are to be withdrawn from  
the regiments proceeding to foreign service and re-  
placed by the old Martini-Henry rifles. The order  
was recently carried into effect in the case of a regi-  
ment embarking for India."

LORD WOLSELEY, commander of the British  
troops in Ireland, is said to have stated recently,  
that "a soldier who could not shoot well was an in-  
cumbrance to his battalion." Few will dissent to  
the proposition.

**THE ARMY AND ITS FUTURE.**

THE Army Reports are beginning to come to us,  
and soon the history of the year will be laid before  
the country for consideration and comment—at  
least so much of it as is spread upon the official rec-  
ord. The year has been a quiet one. Indian dis-  
turbances have been at a minimum, and not even  
local riots have disturbed the routine of service.  
The Army is unquestionably entering upon new  
conditions, and the effort of the military authorities  
during the year has been chiefly directed to adjust-  
ing the Service to them. What success is to attend  
the various new measures inaugurated it is too early  
to say. Change in itself brings uncertainty, doubt  
and foreboding, and it is not strange if a hint of  
this uneasy condition should come to us from vari-  
ous departments of the military administration.  
There is a tale of a Frenchman who had a famous  
cure for eczema. He invited a friend in to see a  
notable example of a perfectly successful applica-  
tion. "But," exclaimed the observer, "the patient  
is dead." "Ah, yes!" replied the delighted doctor,  
"but he died cured."

It is certainly to be hoped that the various appli-  
cation of remedies to Army disorders will not result  
in this form of radical correction. It is not to be  
forgotten that matters at an Army post, in actual  
contact with troops, assume an aspect very differ-  
ent from that presenting itself to one who looks  
down from the lofty heights of newspaper criticism,  
or even from the snug seclusion of a War Depart-  
ment office. There is no disguising the fact that  
the Army is in a state of uncertainty, not to say  
trepidation, as to what is coming next. Never,  
within our knowledge, has there been such a  
cyclone of reform, and nobody is quite sure as to  
whose mansion will be left standing when the storm  
is overpast. Its first symptom was something in the  
nature of a panic upon the subject of desertion with  
the storm centre in the vicinity of the War Depart-  
ment or the White House. From there it has spread,  
in gradually enlarging circles, until every depart-  
ment of the Service has been affected. When the  
clouds roll by we may happily learn that nothing has  
been swept away that may not be replaced with more  
useful and enduring structures. Even the old  
rookeries have a certain sacredness to those who  
have long dwelt in them, and perhaps they are not  
in a state of mind to pass impartial judgment upon  
the value of the new order.

To show what they do say let us quote from a  
letter from a company officer lying before us as we  
write. He says: "The great hobby of the War  
Department seems to be the lessening of desertions,  
and in its efforts to accomplish this it has appeared  
to consider everything else of lesser importance.  
The Secretary may show in his next report that  
fewer men deserted than last year, but if he makes  
a full statement of the condition of the Army he  
can scarcely make it appear that the difference in  
desertion is worth the difference in discipline, or  
morale, among the balance. The frivolous com-  
plaints of enlisted men that are streaming up  
through military channels to the fountain of mili-  
tary justice must somewhat disturb its placid  
waters. The old officers are generally of the opin-  
ion that the Army is going to the ———."

"Making due allowance for the proverbial grum-  
bling disposition of the old soldier, there is prob-  
ably good cause for uneasiness concerning the use-  
fulness and prestige of the Army. What is the  
essential merit of the Regular Army? What is the  
traditional peculiarity which has distinguished it  
in the public mind and placed it above all militia  
or other military bodies in the country? It is its  
discipline and the respect of its rank and file for  
their superior officers. The War Department has  
been working for a year or more to compromise  
with a few vagabonds in the ranks who are dis-  
posed to desert, by making concessions to their dis-  
satisfaction at military restraint and loosening the  
hold of their officers upon them and their fellow  
soldiers. The proper remedy for desertion, so far  
as it admits of remedy, is to enlist men who will  
not desert, and not enlist tramps. So far as post  
and company commanders are responsible for de-  
sertion, they have been culpably over-lenient, or  
have neglected properly to instruct and train their  
commands. It is by making our soldiers more sol-  
dierly, not by making them less so, that we will



reconcile them to their lot. Idleness, and fatigue labor have been the cause of immeasurably more desertion than harshness or injustice on the part of officers.

"All officers who have commanded companies believe that it is more advantageous to get rid of poor soldiers than to retain them in the Service. But the War Department takes just the opposite view of the matter. All company commanders, too, know that it is important to offer every inducement to good soldiers to remain in the Service, but the War Department, as shown in G. O. No. 80, thinks it advisable to offer every inducement possible for them to leave the Service. The policy of our General Staff is, therefore, to keep the worthless men in the Army and open wide the doors for the good men to go out. If a man in your company is a chronic drunkard, or a confirmed sot; just drunk enough ordinarily not to be in his right mind, and so drunk on pay days as to go regularly to the guardhouse, and he applies for his discharge on the ground that the Army drives him to despair and drink, to the ruin of his body and soul; and you recommend that he be discharged, you will be snubbed by the notification that this man is a subject for discipline and not for discharge. Now I would like to know how you would discipline such a man. Would you take him out every now and then and turn a stream of water on him, or duck him in the watering trough? Not if you cared to remain in the Army, you would not. I should like to know what you would do with him.

"On the other hand, suppose you have a steady, intelligent man who is invaluable as a company clerk or 1st sergeant, and he sees an opening in civil life, or fancies that the company commander is a little too exacting with him, as may naturally appear to him to be the case, he files an application, when the time comes, for a three months' furlough and his discharge. The captain has no extra inducement to offer him to keep him longer in the Service, and the Adjutant-General's offer of a civilian's freedom and independence is accepted.

"One of the reasons why our troops are not more thoroughly drilled is that the officers have to devote an excessive amount of time to paper work and the red tape of administration. One can hardly go off on leave for a month and not find on returning to duty that, besides learning the regulations over again, one has an additional return or report of some kind to work on. Thanks be to whoever deserves them, for the Summary Court. It eliminates the proceedings of Garrison Courts from the cribbling to be done by a large class of officers. The reform that is needed in the Army, the true reform, will never be accomplished until somebody big enough sits down on the whole set of Staff Departments and requires them to reduce the writing that has to be done for them about 50 per cent. With this end attained, and promotion accelerated as it will be under the working of the lineal bill, the Secretary of War should be able to increase the efficiency of the Army more markedly than has been done by any previous administration since the war. Perhaps he thinks he has already done so. *Nous verrons.*"

We permit this officer to speak for himself and for his class, not because we have any unwillingness to express an opinion, but because he is in a position to judge by actual experience as to the practical working of some recent reforms. There is no other test, and it is well that those who have faith in them should listen to what is to be said on the other side. When they canonize a saint at Rome in all fairness they suffer the devil to have an advocate.

In the national ovation to that magnificent soldier, Field Marshal von Moltke, Germany has given us a striking illustration of the moral force of the distinctively military ideas, the ideas of duty, of honor, of loyal devotion to the Fatherland. Without these, what is our military establishment worth? How are we best to preserve them for ourselves, for our posterity, for the country, which is certain to have need of them in its hour of extremity—as sure to come in the future as the conflict between right and wrong, between self-seeking and public spirit, is to endure? How has Germany developed and maintained them? How has it welded into the grand fabric of Empire the discordant Teutonic

States, scattered at the opening of the century over the face of Europe, the prey to internal dissension and foreign aggression? Has it been by making the Army an easy place for the bummer and the deadbeat, or even by leading into soft ways the honest soldier? Germany may or may not have gone too far in the one direction; let the result answer for itself. But do not our footsteps tend dangerously toward the opposite extreme?

#### NAMES OF VESSELS OF WAR.

Just after the first vessels of the new Navy had received their names from Secretary Chandler, we remarked that there was "much in a name," and instanced that of *Boston* as one that should not have been given, as it had been more or less of an unlucky one. Of course it is merely a coincidence, but still it must be confessed a singular one, that the new craft which bears that name has not been so fortunate as her sister *Atlanta*; the latter has had no specially eventful incidents so far in her career, while the *Boston*, during a considerably less term of service, has been unfortunate enough to have had the yellow fever in the West Indies, to have run ashore in Narragansett Bay, and to have experienced a somewhat serious accident to her anchor gear, while she is at present undergoing extensive repairs to her machinery. She thus bears out the tradition of misfortune which attaches to the name, and to a certain extent justifies the current nautical notion that no new vessel should be named after one that has been lost. Of the new vessels which are to be named by Secretary Tracy six are first rates, to be named after States. It is more than probable that States whose names have not heretofore been represented on the Navy list will be those from which selection will be made.

There are two second rates, to be named after cities, now under construction, and there are many applicants in various parts of the country. If it is desirable, and it certainly seems to be so, that the names of former days are to be perpetuated, it would seem peculiarly appropriate that that of *Princeton* should have a successor: the original craft of this name was the first screw vessel ever possessed by the Navy; while of the names of this class associated with the late war, those of *Canandaigua*, *Marblehead*, and *Cincinnati*, among others, had honorable records. *Savannah* is also a name not unworthy of preservation. Of the six third rates to be "named after names or events connected with the naval history of the United States," one has already pre-empted that of *Muchias*. It is to vessels of this rate that we must look for names that shall recall the glories of the past, and there is no want of numbers from which selection can be made. Of the revolutionary period the *Bon Homme Richard* and *Serapis*; of the later wars, concluding with that of 1812, the *L'Insurgente*, *Flambeau*, *Tripoli*, *Macedonian*, *Peacock*, *Boxer*, *Reindeer*, *Epervier*, *Confiance*, *Detroit*, *Cyane*, and *Java*, not to mention many others, recall names associated with events replete with honor to our arms. Any person would be proud to serve on board a vessel bearing one of these honored names, which would constitute a constant object lesson both to the younger generation of officers and men of the Navy as well as of civilians, to whom in most cases they are hardly even "the shadow of a dream."

ADMIRAL RIEUMER at Toulon recently ascended in a balloon which was stopped, lowered, and manoeuvred at the pleasure of the Admiral, who conveyed his orders by means of a telephone-wire twined round the cable which held the balloon captive. After descending with great ease, the end of the balloon cable was made fast to a torpedo-boat, which steamed out into the open and returned, always with the balloon in tow. The cable was then shifted to a wagon, drawn by eight men, and it was thus demonstrated that a captive balloon can accompany a landing party. The balloon was next towed out to sea by a torpedo-boat, and during the passage several ascents were made by officers to the height of from 250 to 300 metres. Frigate-Captain Frayasseix, commanding the *Saint Louis*, also made an ascent, and, by the aid of the telephone-wire, gave the necessary orders for the working of his ship with great precision. These ascents while under way prove conclusively that a balloon can be

manoeuvred without inconvenience even in a masted ship, and it could be inflated and used with facility on board any class of vessel. On arriving between Hyeres and Toulon towards noon, Lieutenant Serpette, at an altitude of 200 metres, let go the cable. The balloon soon rose to a height of 1,800 metres. After taking some observations he descended in the open sea, and after having passed over the *Couronne*, was taken on board by the *Audacious* without his car having touched the water. By an application of the principle by which torpedoes are charged on board ship with compressed air, it is expected that every ironclad will be fitted with a reservoir of hydrogen, so that a balloon may be brought out of the store-room, inflated, and be ready for use in a few minutes. The staff of the School of Ballooning at Lagonbrun is, as a consequence of these experiments, to be largely increased.

THE General Order (No. 129) which we published last week prescribing the details on extra and special duty to be hereafter allowed at all garrisoned posts, is a step in the right direction. The term "daily duty," which we have more than once referred to in the past as a misnomer, has been abolished and in its place comes "special duty," as contradistinguished from "extra duty," which carries extra pay. A rigid observance of the new regulations will be of benefit to the Service, for it cannot be denied that the tendency of the old system of daily and extra duty details was to form a class of non-combatants who seldom, if ever, attended a parade, had not handled a musket for years, and had forgotten nearly all they formerly knew of a soldier's "duty" whatever knowledge they may have acquired of "extra duty." So far as practicable, proficiency in the arduous duties of a soldier should be the guide in the selection of men for special or extra details, and if at the stated inspections and drills for this class it is found some have run behind, then back to duty these should go until they have "caught up."

SECOND COMPTROLLER GILKESON has reversed his previous decision denying the right of Army officers and others to claim reimbursement of the cost of sleeping-car accommodations paid by them traveling on duty. After very thoughtful consideration, he says, he is now satisfied that it was the intention of Congress to allow during the present fiscal year sleeping-car fare in all cases where the travel shall be directed by competent authority, and where it is necessary for the public service.

GENERAL GIBBON seems to have discovered, in the course of his religious investigations, that there is a higher authority than "the Providence of God," if we may judge from the wording of the most excellent circular which appears elsewhere. By this circular, officers of his command are instructed that "nothing but the Providence of God, an order from higher authority," etc., will justify their absence from Court-martial duty.

A new equipment for the infantry soldier, the invention of Capt. Geo. H. Palmer, 16th Inf., has been referred by the Commanding General of the Army to the Chief of Ordnance for trial. The equipment consists of carrying braces and two bags, the bags being joined together by one piece of canvas, which forms their back. The equipment weighs three pounds and six ounces. The shoulder straps are secured to a back brace by rivets, so as to turn on their fastenings. The brace gives additional bearing surface for the weight carried; its shape enables the shoulder straps to be attached in such a manner as to separate them on the back and shoulders and prevent their slipping off the shoulders. The braces adjust themselves to fit any size or form of shoulders, and with them a load can be carried without compressure of the waist or chest, or bearing down on the hips, or pulling backward of the shoulders, leaving the body, arms, and shoulders free in their movements.

THE remains of the late Maj. Gen. Crook will be transferred from Oakland, Md., to Washington for interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington about the middle of the present month. Col. H. U. Corbin, A. A. G., and Lt. Col. Wm. Stanton, P. D., have been detailed to proceed to Oakland for the purpose of conducting the remains to Washington. The date for the interment will not be fixed until these officers arrive in Oakland and consult with the family of the deceased. Col. Corbin is to inform the authorities in Washington two days of the date de-



vided upon, in order that officers desiring to do so may make arrangement to be present at the ceremonies. There will not be any escort, but six men will be detailed from Washington Barracks as body bearers, and it is expected that many of the friends of the deceased will attend.

The next retirement for disability will probably be that of Maj. Gerald Russell, 5th Cav., who was recently ordered before a retiring board. The proceedings of the board have not yet been received in Washington, but there is little doubt that he has been found disabled for further service. With his case added the "awaiting retirement list" will number 65, two—Capts. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf., and Harry Reade, 25th Inf.—having been added since we last published the list, Oct. 7 last. There are at present three vacancies on the limited list. Maj. Russell will be selected for one of them, because of the promotions that will ensue. As to the other vacancies there is no certainty who will be selected to fill them, as the new law requiring a certain class of disabled officers to be retired with the next highest grade may result in some new policy being adopted in regard to retirements to fill vacancies on the limited list.

At the banquet tendered Major-General Nelson A. Miles recently at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Judge Gresham was one of the speakers, and in the course of his remarks he said: "The Army represents force, and in paying deserved honor to our distinguished guest to-night we assert our belief in the necessity of force in government. Not the force which enables one man, or a class, or a minority to hold in subjection the majority, but the force which is essential in all Governments for the maintenance of the laws. \* \* \* When the public judgment becomes satisfied that elections cannot be relied on as a means of ascertaining the will of the people, and that money and fraud control the suffrage, an Army such as Grant commanded will not be able to save us from a fate worse than would result from a dissolution of the Union."

The "U. S. Cavalry Journal" for September, in a review of Colonel Guy V. Henry's pamphlet, "Practical Information for Non-commissioned Officers on Field Duty," among other things, says: "Colonel Henry has succeeded in introducing into his book, under three heads, Camps, Marches, and Useful Information, a large amount of valuable instruction for the inexperienced, as well as some which may present itself in the form of a genuine surprise to many who have seen years of service, but have always preferred to create their own art of war as the need for it arose, without troubling themselves about other people's experiences or opinions regarding it."

GEORGE WILLISTON CHRISTINE, who enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1842, went through the Mexican War and the Civil War, writes an interesting letter of reminiscences to the *Chicago Journal*, in the course of which he says: "In the Army, as elsewhere, the man who drinks and squanders his money will always be poor and wretched. On the contrary, if he is sober, industrious and thrifty, there is no walk of life in which an ignorant, unlettered man, lacking the education necessary to enable him to aspire to anything better than daily labor for daily bread, can do better."

The *New York Herald*, in a list of answers from distinguished men to the question "Can a politician be a Christian," gives the following from Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.: "The question depends on two things—first, the definition of Christian, and, second, the definition of a politician. Supposing you mean by a Christian a consistent believer in and follower of our Lord, and by a politician one who devotes his life conscientiously to the solution of political problems, the answer is plainly, yes."

The Board appointed to recommend officers for appointment in the reorganized Signal Corps will meet at the War Department on Tuesday next. An effort was made to hold a meeting during the present week, but the members were too busily engaged with their regular duties to spare the time for the purpose.

The Secretary of War having returned to Washington, the appointment of the Magazine Gun Board, the Boards for the examination of officers for promotion, and action upon several other pending matters of importance may be looked for within a very few days.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. H. BAXTER, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday.

MISS FARQUHAR, daughter of Commodore N. H. Farquhar, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has returned from her European trip, and will spend the winter at home, in Washington. She will be one of the debutantes of the coming social season.

## REPORT OF THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

THE annual report of John M. Schofield, Major-General Commanding the Army, is an interesting review of the military history of the year. He refers to the death of Gen. Crook and the changes in commands following, next to the practical cessation of Indian hostilities and the opportunity this offers to give greater attention to the needs of the country respecting its relations to foreign powers. On this head Gen. Schofield says: "The time has now come when the future possible or probable military necessities of the country should dictate military policy. The small Regular Army should be so stationed that it may be prepared at the shortest notice to respond to any call which may be made upon its services, and at the same time to assist in all practicable ways in preparing the much larger body of the militia of the several States, or National Guards, for active service in time of need. It is believed to be so manifest to all who will consider the subject, that demonstration is unnecessary; that the important seaboard cities of the United States should be so fortified, armed and manned as to be capable of self-defence against the attack of any foreign fleet; and that each of the great seacoasts of the United States should be provided with an adequate fleet of seagoing battle-ships, capable of attacking upon the broad ocean any hostile fleet which might attempt to blockade its harbors or destroy its commerce. If the important seaports are adequately fortified and armed, one such fleet, it is presumed, will be sufficient for each of the great oceans. It may be confidently stated that among military men there is seen no ground for difference of opinion on this subject, namely, that an adequate seacoast defence requires both the fortification of each of the great seaports and the provision of an adequate fleet to take the part of the 'offensive defensive' in the event of war with any foreign power."

The recommendations of the Fortification Board are approved with a modification concerning the northern frontier, which "will not, it is believed, in any conceivable event require such defence." Satisfactory progress has already been made with the work of preparation for fortification and armament, and it has been demonstrated that the United States can manufacture guns, etc., equal to the best. A continuance of liberal appropriations is recommended and the importance of placing ourselves in a position that will not invite aggression is once more urged upon public attention.

Along the Rio Grande there has been friendly co-operation with the Mexican authorities, and on that frontier "efficient police work will be required of the troops for some years to come."

Congress having determined the strength of the military forces, "much attention has been given to the consideration of the measures necessary to make this small force most effective and most useful." The reduction in the number of active companies of cavalry and infantry is the result. Concerning this, Gen. Schofield says: "This great reduction in the number of enlisted men below that contemplated in the law prescribing the organization of the Army, and below that requisite for the efficiency of all arms of the line, made it necessary for the Executive to distribute the enlisted men allowed by law among the different arms, according to the necessities of the Service, as they might arise from time to time."

"The statute which prescribed the number of non-commissioned officers of a company of infantry also prescribed the minimum number of privates, viz., 50 for each company. To have maintained the infantry at this minimum, as indicated in this statute, would have taken all the privates then allowed to the artillery and more than 2,000 from the cavalry. That is to say, the efficiency of the artillery, both light and heavy, would have been entirely destroyed and the cavalry seriously weakened. This being wholly inadmissible," the change with which the Army is familiar was made. "This great reduction in the number of privates allowed to the sea coast batteries rendered them practically inefficient as such, and made it necessary whenever those troops were required for any important service to unite the men of the two or more companies present into a single company, to render them effective. The same was true in a great degree in the infantry."

"It has now become imperative that the sea coast batteries be filled to such strength as to make them effective in the use of modern seacoast guns and in the care of the fortifications whose construction is now commencing. Accepting the present limit as having been fixed, at least for the time being, there remained no alternative but to stop the assignment of General Service recruits to the infantry and fill up the seacoast artillery. It is manifestly far wiser to make each organization large enough to be effective and diminish the number of organizations than to reduce all to an ineffective skeleton. It is also believed, as before suggested, that this is far more accurately in accordance with the law reducing the number of enlisted men, as it was manifestly not the purpose of Congress in that reduction to reduce any part of the Army to an ineffective skeleton. The number of officers now and heretofore habitually absent on detached service suggests the limit of most effective reduction. Whenever Congress shall be pleased to give the Army sufficient enlisted strength to make all its organizations effective, the latter can readily be filled up and fitted for service in the field. In the meantime it is proposed to maintain throughout the three arms nearly the same uniform effective strength as that above named—three officers and about sixty men to each troop, battery and company. It is hoped that Congress may be pleased at an early day to increase the limit of the enlisted strength of the Army to that fixed in the Act of July 5, 1870, viz., thirty thousand. This is the proper minimum strength of a peace establishment under the organization fixed by the Act of March 3, 1869, and continued up to the present time.

The organization of a cadet battalion is recommended with a view to the education of its members for service as N. C. officers and officers. As two troops to each regiment of cavalry are required for service at posts with infantry, but two fully organized battalions can be maintained with each regiment. The conditions are, therefore, now favorable to the partial organization of a third battalion of each regiment of cavalry, to be fully or-

ganized in the event of war. With a few exceptions, a full battalion of infantry can occupy a single post, and in many cases two battalions; hence it will, doubtless, be practicable for many years to leave the third battalion as a depot battalion, bearing on its rolls the names of all officers on detached service, prolonged leaves of absence, etc., who would be recalled in the event of war. In the artillery service it will also, in general, be practicable to have one and in some cases two battalions of foot artillery serving at the same station, or at nearly adjacent stations, where the colonel and other field officers may exercise immediate command of the two battalions.

A scheme is presented for the distribution of a force of 30,000 men, viz.: Infantry, 25 regiments (8 companies each), 14,125; cavalry, 10 regiments (10 troops each), 7,050; artillery, 7 regiments (10 batteries each), 5,140; Engineers, Ordnance, detachments, N. C. staff, prison guards and Indian scouts, 2,365; recruits, including cadets, 1,315.

The passage by Congress of the bills now pending and favorably reported to reorganize the artillery and infantry of the Army, giving to the artillery the very moderate increase necessitated by the extent of sea coast and the contemplated fortifications and armament, will enable the War Department to place the small Regular Army upon the most efficient footing, and enable it, it is believed, to meet, as far as possible, the present requirements of the Service in time of peace, including the instruction of the great body of organized militia that must be relied upon as the main body of the Army in time of war.

Heavy artillery battalions should be at once organized in the sea board States and assigned to places for instruction in company with regular troops and under competent artillery officers.

As soon as type guns of modern construction are placed in position, the artillery troops will be perfected in all that pertains to their use in actual service. The militia batteries which may be organized for this purpose can share at once in this annual instruction, and thus become without delay a thoroughly reliable artillery reserve for the defence of the great seacoast cities and harbors nearest their own homes.

Biennial field exercises upon a large scale are suggested, and it is hoped that it will be found practicable to send at least some representatives of the N. G. to take part in this instruction, which, being made to simulate as nearly as possible the actual operations of war, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to all concerned.

The result of the instruction of the cavalry and artillery in their special arms has been all that could be desired. The time has passed when it was necessary to employ them as infantry, and the instruction of each arm of the service may be more closely confined to that which will make the troops most efficient in their own special service.

The reduction in the number of company barracks and troop stables required has facilitated the policy of abandoning temporary frontier posts and resulted in great saving.

Gen. Schofield describes the difficulty of properly distributing the brevet promotions for Indian service because of the failure of the Commanding General of the Army at that time to approve the Department commander's recommendations. He says: "Unquestionably, many more officers have merited the distinction of brevet rank, but this cannot now be given them, because of the lapse of time and the lack of official reports of the special gallant services which merited such distinction." He believes all that is possible has been done with the most faithful assistance of the officers and clerks of the Adjutant General's Office, in the discharge of this difficult task.

He gives some account of the operations of the Ordnance and Fortification Board, and in conclusion says: "I beg leave to say that the several measures recommended by the Secretary of War and enacted by the present Congress will, in my judgment, prove of great and lasting benefit to the military service; and I believe that the efforts of Congress and of the Executive to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the military establishment are cordially appreciated and seconded by the officers and men of the Army. The zeal and fidelity with which the duties of the Army have been performed merit my commendation."

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lt. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Adj. Gen.; Lt. Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Deputy Paym. Gen., will repair to Oakland, Md., to accompany remains of Gen. Crook to Washington for interment. (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave has been granted to Capt. Chas. H. Parker, 9th Cav., for four months. (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

21 Lt. B. M. Parcell, Signal Corps, will inspect the Signal Service stations in the East. (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Orders of Oct. 20, relating to Post Chaplain John H. Macomber, are revoked.

1st Lieut. Geo. H. Sands, 6th Cav., now on leave, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, asst. surg.; Cpt. Wm. L. Marshall, C. E., and Capt. Chas. W. Whipple, O. D., are detailed for duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition and will report by letter to Major Clifton Comly, O. D., member of the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit, and will report to the War Department for instructions, with a view to preliminary arrangements respecting the exposition.

The following named officers are detailed at Willets Point, N. Y., for instruction in torpedo service during the term commencing Dec. 1, 1890—1st Lieut. J. O. M. Gillmore, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art.; S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Herman Hall, 4th Inf.; Chas. H. Cochran, 7th Inf.; W. H. Gordon, 12th Inf.; Wm. K. Jones, 14th Inf., and J. H. Frier, 17th Inf.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, of Russia, who became insane during the recent army manoeuvres in Volynia, is now completely paralyzed and in a comatose condition.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. GREER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greer have bid farewell to friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., and will spend the winter at Providence, R. I.



THE NEW RANGE FINDER.

INVENTED BY LIEUT. BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N.



Elec. Engr. N.Y.

FIG. 1.—LIEUT. FISKE'S RANGE FINDER IN POSITION.

We reproduce from the New York Electrical Engineer, of Oct. 1, the following somewhat condensed description of the latest and improved design for a range-finder, invented by Lieut. Fiske, and now being placed on the new ships of the U. S. Navy.

Fig. 1 shows the range finder as actually used on ship-board. The instruments are made of aluminum-bronze and iron, and may be safely left exposed on deck without any protection whatever, except that a cover is placed over the telescope when not in use. The instruments require no care except an occasional cleaning. Fig. 2 shows the manner of operation explained, as follows:

We will suppose AB to be a base line, and T the position of a distant object, the range of which AT is to be determined. By trigonometry, in the triangle ATB,

$$AT = \frac{AB}{\sin ATB} \times \sin ABT.$$

Let C and D represent two telescopes pivoted at the points A and B and sweeping over arcs E and F of conducting material, the arcs having their extremities upon the base line AB. Let the telescope C be directed upon the point T, assuming the position represented by C', in dotted lines. Then obviously, the angle C' A C is equal to the angle A T B and the portion of the arc E included between the positions C and C' of the telescope, will measure the angle at A T B.

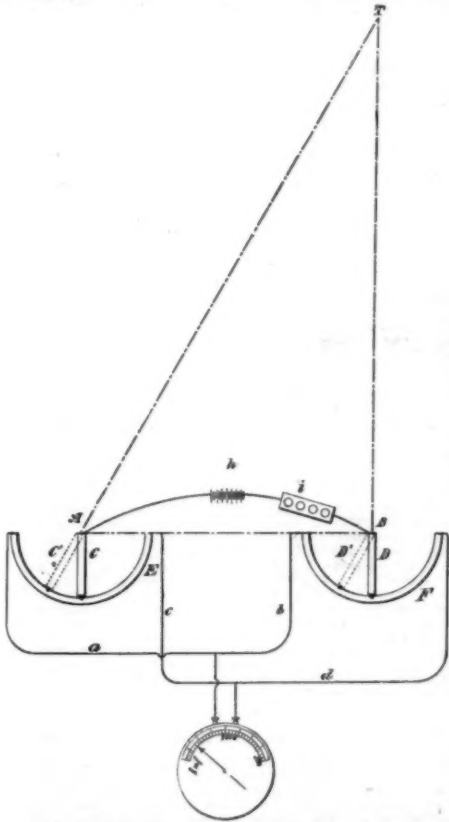


FIG. 2.—METHOD OF USING THE FISKE RANGE FINDER.

In the foregoing formula, the base line AB is known by measurement, and the angle ABT may be observed; and if the angle ATB is, as shown in Fig. 2, a right angle, then the sin ABT becomes unity. It remains, therefore, to find the angle ATB in order to determine the distance AT; so that it becomes necessary to provide a simple and rapid means of at once determining what the angle ATB is. To this end, the conducting arcs E, F, are connected in the manner of a Wheatstone bridge, the four members of which are shown respectively at a, b, c, d. In this bridge is connected a galvanometer in the usual way, and also the battery h; the terminals of the battery wire being connected to the telescopes at their pivot points A, B, so that the circuit proceeds through the telescopes to the arcs, and then at the arc F divides through the wires b, d, and at the arc E divides through the wires c, a. It will be plain that when the two telescopes C and D stand at right angles to the base line, and hence parallel to each other, the bridge will balance, and the galvanometer will show no deflection. The lines of sight of the two telescopes then being parallel, the galvanometer will then indicate infinite range; and of course, this will be true no matter where the telescopes may be on their respective arcs, so long as their lines of sight are relatively parallel. But if one telescope be moved out of parallelism with the other, as for example, the telescope C moved to the position C', then clearly the bridge will be thrown out of balance, and the galvanometer will be deflected. It will also be clear that the extent of deflection of the galvanometer will depend upon the length of arc included between the two positions of the telescope, C, C', and will be greater as that arc increases; so that with a battery of constant electromotive force, it becomes possible to determine the extent of movement of the telescope C by simply observing the indication of the galvanometer.

It will of course be obvious, that as the angle between the positions C and C' of the telescope increases, the length of the line AT will constantly decrease, while the deflection of the galvanometer will constantly increase; so that the galvanometer indicates ranges starting from infinity when the galvanometer shows no deflection, small ranges being indicated by large deflections of the galvanometer, and vice versa.

If, however, the angle ABT is not a right angle, then the factor, sin ABT, must be taken into consideration in solving the formula,

$$AT = \frac{AB}{\sin ATB} \times \sin ABT.$$

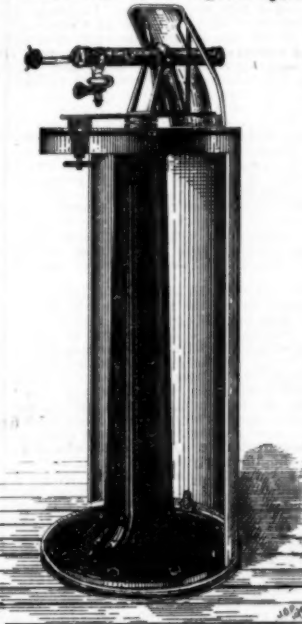
Or, in other words, the observer at the galvanometer may simply multiply the range indication by the sin ABT numerically expressed, in order to reduce the indicated range to the true range.

To do this, however, would be inconvenient, and consequently the connection is applied automatically. This is effected by taking advantage of a fact hitherto unrecognized in electrical science that the current in the Wheatstone bridge is increased when the battery contacts are removed from the middle position and the wires are out of such a length in the construction of the instruments that the current indications of the galvanometer are therefore increased in the ratio

$$\frac{1}{\sin ABT}$$

when the angle ABT is something else than a right angle.

The galvanometer is secured in the conning tower, or on the bridge or other convenient point so that the operation of finding the range is reduced to a very easy and rapid process, and at the same time greatly simplified as regards apparatus.



Observers stationed at the two telescopes C and D align them with the distant object; a third observer instantly reads the range from the galvanometer, which is provided with a scale suitably marked in linear units, such as yards.

In what has been said above, the resistance of the galvanometer has been neglected, and it has been assumed that the E. M. F. and internal resistance of the battery, and the resistance of the various contacts, remain constant. While this is not theoretically true, Lieut. Fiske finds that by using storage batteries and by making the contacts carefully, no appreciable error is introduced.

Careful experiments with this range finder at sea, show that the errors of the instrument are insignificant and the indications absolutely instantaneous.

To facilitate the use of the instruments in a heavy sea and under the varying conditions of battle, telephones are so secured to the telescopes that the observers are continually in absolutely perfect communication with each other. The last illustration shows the covering it is proposed to provide for the Range Finder if one is considered essential.

COLONEL DALLAS'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE only reply I deem necessary to the communication in your last number, under the caption of "Commander Francis G. Dallas," is, to repeat that the sole object of my note of Oct. 11, was to prevent any mistake likely to occur from the similarity of names, and I may add that I perceive nothing in it which the most sensitive mind could construe as a disparagement of the late Commander, and certainly none was intended.

ALEXANDER J. DALLAS,  
Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., Retired.  
ORLANDO, FLA., Oct. 27, 1890.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A company has been formed in England with a capital of £250,000, for the purpose of manufacturing and developing the Giffard gun. Since perfecting the 6, 8, and 12 mm. guns as applied to sporting and rifle purposes, and also pistols of varied calibre, M. Paul Giffard has been devoting his entire attention to the perfection of a rifle suitable for military purposes, as also the application of his invention to cannon and other warlike instruments, in which he claims to have already achieved results sufficiently satisfactory to justify his belief that the adaptation of liquefied gas for war materials will be successful.

Dr. Joel Justin fired an unloaded 275 pound projectile from his dynamite gun at Perryville, Oct. 30, to determine by means of an experimental shell the exact temperature inside the shell when it leaves the gun, the amount of cushioning and the resistance of the inner shell.

The 15-inch pneumatic dynamite guns for Ft. Warren, Boston, and Fort Schuyler are three-fourths completed. Ft. Warren receives two guns and Fort Schuyler three. The Sandy Hook battery, consisting of two 15-inch guns and one 8-inch gun will be ready for mounting within 30 days. The Fort Warren and Fort Schuyler guns are in progress of construction at the West Point Foundry. Work on the three 15 inch guns for San Francisco Harbor has not been begun. The 15-inch gun shipped to England has been mounted on the Shoeburyness range. Firing will begin in three or four weeks. The dynamite and explosive gelatine will be furnished by the British authorities. Gun cotton will also be used in the projectiles.

The Manchester Courier's London correspondent objects to the sheathed bullet for the new English magazine gun, which is understood to be the suggestion of Sir Henry Halford, as practically an explosive bullet, inflicting terrible wounds. Experiments have been made on the body of a horse recently killed, which show that the amount of laceration would be quite unprecedented. At the same time the brass contained in the amalgam with which the bullet is coated would be very likely to set up blood poisoning. The hard casing was originally intended not only to give the bullet greater penetrating power, but a more regular spin, owing to the decrease of friction caused by the smooth surface.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has contracted with the Hotchkiss Ordnance Co., through Lieut. G. W. Moore, its Washington agent, for 7,000 rounds of ammunition for 15 inch Hotchkiss guns at \$1,500 per 1,000.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board is in session at the War Department this week. It is the regular monthly meeting and is devoted principally to the consideration of further allotment of funds for carrying on work already authorized.

Two bidders responded to the call of the Ordnance Department of the Army for the construction, on the Pacific Coast, of twelve 12 inch B. L. mortars—the Riedon Iron Works, of San Francisco, at \$3,445 each, and the Fulton Iron Works, of the same place, at \$3,870 each.

In the last fortification appropriation act provision is made for finishing and assembling by private contractors of 50 per cent. of the forgings for 8, 10 and 12 inch guns heretofore contracted for by the Government provided the work can be done at a fair price. Under this provision bids were invited for six guns of each of the calibres named, that being the estimated number of forgings that could be turned out within the year and that could be assembled for the \$200,000 available for the purpose. Two bids have been received for this work, that of the South Boston Iron Works at \$9,037 each for 8-inch, \$25,000 each for 10-inch and \$42,000 each for 12-inch, and that of the West Point Iron Foundry at \$4,975 each for the 8-inch. The latter firm, not having the necessary plant, did not bid on the two larger calibres. With the exception of the bid by the latter firm for the 8-inch guns, the figures offered are largely in excess of what the work can be done for by the Government. The 10-inch gun, which the South Boston Works propose to build for \$25,000, the Ordnance Bureau estimates can be built at the Watervliet Arsenal for \$5,500, and the 12 inch, for which \$42,000 is asked, can be built there for \$11,700. The bids for all but the six 8 inch guns will undoubtedly be rejected as excessive, and nearly all the forgings contracted for with the Bethlehem company will be finished and assembled at the Watervliet Arsenal, as was intended at the time the contract for the forgings was made.

(From the November Century.)

THE BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE career of the American Navy, strictly speaking, began with its reorganization under Washington's second administration in 1794. At the close of the Revolution the vessels that had been built or purchased for that struggle had all been captured, lost, or sold except the *Alliance*, 32 guns, the *Deane*, 32, and the *George Washington*, 20 guns, and soon after the announcement of peace these vessels also were sold.

At the time Washington assumed the reins of government in 1789 the affairs of the Navy were placed in the hands of the Secretary of War, and it was not until the 30th of April, 1790, that a Navy Department was added to the President's Cabinet, Benjamin Stoddert of Georgetown, D. C., being the first Secretary. On the 27th of March, 1794, a law was passed for the establishment of a permanent and organized Navy. By this law six frigates rating not less than thirty-two guns were ordered; but it is more than probable that even this step would not have been taken had it not been for the seizure of our merchant ships and the enslaving of their crews by the rovers of Barbary. These six frigates were the *Constitution*, *President*, *United States*, *Chesapeake*, *Congress*, and *Constellation*.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

## CALIFORNIA STATE CAMP.

Extracts from Report of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf.

I was received with much cordiality by Governor Waterman and his Adj. Gen., H. H. Orton, and I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and hospitality extended to me as the representative of the Regular Army by all the officers of the Guard with whom I was brought into contact during my three visits to their encampment at Santa Cruz. I left Monterey on July 8, and reported to Col. Eugene Lebe, commander of the 6th Inf., at Santa Cruz on the same day. Colonel Lebe impressed me as an energetic and efficient officer. The material of which this regiment is composed is excellent, its officers and privates being the very best citizens of Stockton, Fresno and Visalia. Adjutant Murray appeared to take great interest in the question of arms, and pride in his position. The companies being necessarily very much scattered, and consequently having had very little, if any, battalion drill previous to this encampment, it was astonishing to observe the readiness with which officers and men executed commands as the result of a week's drill.

Much hard work was done during the week and the men were at all times cheerful, obedient and respectful. The camp was well planned and the tents properly pitched, serviceable and roomy. The discipline was excellent, not a man in the guardhouse, nor did I see a man under the influence of liquor. The clothing was good, and the men looked well in their uniforms. The arms were not in good condition—old and worn and in many instances almost worthless. The police of the camp was good and the company's streets clean, notwithstanding loose straw in the bunks of the men. The food was well cooked and there appeared to be plenty of it. The sinks were judiciously located and kept in good order.

On Aug. 4 I reported to Col. John W. Guthrie, commander of the 1st Artillery. I was present at several battalion drills commanded by the colonel. He is an excellent tactician and drills his regiment with snap and vigor. Many movements were repeated until he was thoroughly satisfied of the accuracy with which they were executed. The companies located in Sacramento were fairly well drilled. Those stationed outside were not so proficient. In many instances the alignments of companies were poor and the manual of arms decidedly ragged. One company of this regiment stationed in Sacramento deserves much praise on account of its marked excellence in company drill, the manual and bayonet exercise. The zeal of its young commander excited my admiration. Were all captains as earnest as he, what a perfectly trained body of men the guard would be. The arms of the 1st Artillery, being equipped as infantry, are in no better condition than those of the 6th. The material composing its rank and file is not up to the standard of the 6th Infantry. The commissary and quartermaster departments appeared to be carefully and intelligently administered. The food was well cooked, and the men seemed satisfied with its quality and quantity. The general police of the camp was only fair; many tents were very untidy on account of the loose straw heaped up in them. Guard duty at first was very indifferently performed, but every day showed improvement, and at the end of the week "Kennon's Manual" was fairly well followed.

A feature of this encampment was the presence of many of the officers' families—living in camp. This innovation may have its advantages, but I doubt their military character. I do not think it advisable that the families of officers should live with them in tents. The discipline of this regiment in camp and in the town of Santa Cruz was exceedingly good. I observed no men in the guardhouse, no drunkenness, no quarreling. Generally the men possessed sufficient self-respect to maintain discipline without being coerced by fear of punishment.

The 2d Brigade, N. G. C., went into camp on Aug. 13. The logistical arrangements of this brigade were excellent. No time was lost in getting to or from camp, and the comfort of the men was carefully considered and promoted. The brigade consists of the 1st, 3d and 5th Regiments of Infantry, 2d Artillery and the San Francisco Hussars. Gen. Cutting commanded the brigade and handled it with ability. He was assisted by a very efficient adjutant-general, Col. Edwards. The 1st Regiment was drilled by Major Sullivan in the morning. Col. Taylor, in company and battalion skirmishes, movements from line into column and vice versa and by Col. Dickinson in battalion movements generally. These officers appeared to be well instructed in their tactics, and the drill in the main was commendable. Col. Dickinson is a very able officer, and commands a very good regiment. The line officers are zealous, and take pride in the profession of arms. Many have held their present commissions for years—Capt. Smith has held his for 20 and is as much of an enthusiast in military matters now as when first commissioned. The regiment being at rest, I desired to know how quickly it could commence firing in case of a sudden attack. Col. Dickinson informed the men of what was required to be done, that when he gave the command "Attention," they were to lie down and begin firing as quickly as possible and without waiting for further command. In less than five seconds after the command had been given, the entire regiment had assumed the prone position and begun firing.

The military bearing of the men of this regiment is very good. Clothing and equipment also good. Arms bad. The food was good and well cooked, the camp was well policed and the latrines were in good order. At the guard mount of this regiment the band marched in common time and counter-marched in quick time, which practice is obsolete. The 3d Regiment, Col. Barry commanding, has good material, but it needs to be drilled and molded. The men can stand a great deal of setting up and careful drilling. More energy in this matter on the part of the officers would have a very beneficial and gratifying effect, for the men are only too willing to learn. A little less familiarity between officers and men would likewise produce a very salutary result. The 3d is a good regiment, but the colonel requires the active co-operation of his officers to make it a better one.

I was present at the drill of the 5th Regiment. It was commanded on this occasion by Col. Fairbanks. This regiment is composed of companies scattered in various localities; more than two companies are seldom brought together for instruction. It was not surprising, therefore, that a lack of cohesion and concert of action was apparent in the drills of the first and second days. It was gratifying, however, to note the effect of hard labor, close attention and intelligent action on the part of officers and men at the close of the week. Another such week would make the 5th a well drilled body of men. The internal economy, arms and equipments of the 5th differ little from those of the 1st and 3d Regiments.

The drill of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, which is equipped as infantry, was good, with the exception of talking in the ranks. It was commanded on this occasion by Lieut. Col. Koster, who showed himself to be a clever tactician and a zealous and competent officer. The military appearance of the 2d was very creditable, notwithstanding the white helmets, while the rest of the brigade wore the regulation black. The police arrangements of this regiment, especially noticed in the cleanly condition of its streets and the neatness of the men's tents, might have been adopted with good results by the other regiments of the brigade. The tents were mooned; the tallest; no loose straw to be seen strewn around, but each had a comfortable mattress. Capt. Sime, commanding the light battery, deserves much credit for the masterly manner in which he handled it, showing the effect of constant devotion to his duties in the face of much discouragement and almost overwhelming obstacles, to which a less determined man would have succumbed. The two guns of this battery are simply worthless—old 10 pound Parrotts of 1863, which it would be dangerous to fire with a service charge of powder. It is questionable if cartridges

could be obtained for such antiquated guns. The ambulance corps attached to the 2d Regiment, and under the superintendence of Surg. McCarthy, rendered good service during the encampment. It was remarkably complete and efficient, a move in the right direction. Surg. McCarthy deserves high commendation. One of the most deserving and painstaking officers of this camp is Capt. Keene of the Hussars. It was gratifying to note, at the end of the week—a week of patient, steady, hard work—that a really efficient troop of cavalry he succeeded in forming out of a lot of green horses and men.

On the 21st, after a very creditable parade in line of masses, the brigade was inspected and reviewed by Adj. Gen. Orton, who requested me to join his staff during the ceremony. Gen. Orton makes an excellent Adjutant-General, and the efficiency of the brigade is largely due to his able administration of the duties of his office. The inspection was thorough and rigid, the wheelings and alignments of companies were in many instances faultless, while in a few cases the proper distance between companies was not preserved. Gen. Dimond, accompanied by a brilliant staff, inspected and reviewed the troops on the 23d. A dress parade in line of masses preceded the inspection. The line of masses executed the manual of arms in perfect unison, as one battalion. The improvement in the military bearing of the men, the promptitude and accuracy in the formation of line of masses, the manual of arms and marching, as the result of the week's work, was distinctly noticeable. The review was followed by a sham battle, in which the principles of modern attack were illustrated.

Before closing this report I must make mention of the signal corps staff of the brigade and under the able management of Lieut. Brown. Messages were readily sent and received with the heliograph. The arrival of his excellency Gov. Waterman at the railroad depot, a distance of about a mile and a half from camp, was in less than four minutes signalled to Gen. Cutting at headquarters. As a rule guard duty was very poorly done. I visited the sentinels at night and examined them also during the day. Many were sent guard for the first time, and very ignorant of their duties; however, they seemed anxious to do sentinel duty to the best of their ability. A visit to camp would convince any one that in the amount of practical, wholesome, and interesting military work accomplished, the instruction imparted and the lessons of discipline, obedience and self-reliance taught, Camp Waterman stands high among the best encampments of the National Guard of 1890.

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

We make the following extracts from the report of Capt. James M. Burns, 17th U. S. Infantry, and Asst. Inspector General on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ohio, of inspections made by him of the different organizations of the Ohio National Guard during their summer encampment:

On July 9 I inspected Col. Wm. B. Smith's 1st Regiment of Infantry, then in camp at Put-in-Bay. The review and inspection were conducted in exact accordance with Upton's Tactics. The marching and wheeling of the different companies were very good, and the regiment presented a very fine appearance. Every movement proved that the companies had been well handled in their armories before coming into camp.

Guard duty was performed in an excellent manner. All officers took great interest in instructing the non-commissioned officers and men under their command. During my stay with this regiment, I did not see or hear of a single case of disorder.

On the same day the Toledo Cadets, Capt. W. V. McMaken's company, were inspected, and found to be in excellent shape; arms, equipments, and clothing were all in fine condition. Drill and discipline were all that the most critical could desire. Their uniforms pants were not in strict accordance with the regulations, having a broad, white stripe down the side.

On July 30 I inspected Col. J. C. Howe's 2d Regiment of Infantry, camped at Presque Isle, near Toledo. I found, as a rule, the arms, accoutrements and clothing in excellent shape. All the companies of this regiment have improved greatly since I inspected them last spring; but the companies stationed at Celina and Upper Sandusky have not improved quite as much as I had hoped they would. I visited the sentinels and instructed them in their duties. I found, however, that prior to my visits they had received very thorough instructions from their officers and that guard duty was performed very well. The battalion drills, parades, and reviews were all satisfactorily conducted. The conduct of the men, while in camp, was such as not to merit the arrest or punishment of a single man. It gives me pleasure to be able to report that Col. Howe and his officers take great interest in the efficiency of their regiment and labor constantly to improve it. The camp was well located and pitched in exact accordance with regulations. This regiment, taking it as a whole, is one of the best in the State, and it should be augmented by the addition of one or more companies.

On Aug. 23 I inspected Col. Wm. M. Williamson's 3d Regiment of Infantry in camp at Silver Lake, near Bellefontaine. The inspection was not as complete as I desired, as it rained on the day of inspection. I spent a part of three days in camp and witnessed the drills and parades which took place during that time. The only battalion drill I saw was fairly well executed, and the company skirmish drills were fairly good. All the companies have improved some since I inspected them last spring, but the companies stationed at Celina and Upper Sandusky have not improved quite as much as I had hoped they would. I visited the sentinels and instructed them in their duties. I found, however, that prior to my visits they had received very thorough instructions from their officers and that guard duty was performed very well. The battalion drills, parades, and reviews were all satisfactorily conducted. The conduct of the men, while in camp, was such as not to merit the arrest or punishment of a single man. It gives me pleasure to be able to report that Col. Howe and his officers take great interest in the efficiency of their regiment and labor constantly to improve it. The camp was well located and pitched in exact accordance with regulations. This regiment, taking it as a whole, is one of the best in the State, and it should be augmented by the addition of one or more companies.

On July 27 I inspected Col. John W. Gibbon's 5th Regiment of Infantry, which was in camp near Vermilion. I was much impressed with the location of this camp, which was on the shores of Lake Erie, with plenty of shade trees, good bathing facilities and excellent water. The drill ground was a little rough, but large enough to manoeuvre a brigade. The camp was pitched in accordance with the regulations, and everything possible was done for the comfort of the men. Taking the regiment as a whole, the drill and discipline were excellent, and the inspection was very satisfactory. Some of the companies have old arms, but they are well cared for. The companies stationed at Cleveland and Capt. Logan's company of Youngstown, all have distinctive dress uniforms (private property). Capt. Woodworth's company of Geneva have the regulation dress uniform, and the other companies the regulation fatigue uniform, and when the regiment is formed for parade or review it presents a line of variegated blues, beautiful to look upon and is calculated to please the masses, but, in my judgment, the regulation dress uniform, or the fatigue uniform is the most appropriate dress for the National Guard when parading as a regiment or in large bodies. The regiment is in first-class shape. The men seemed to be well grounded in the school of the company, and paid excellent attention to those details which go to make up a harmonious whole. The ceremony of guard mounting and all other ceremonies were very creditable.

On Aug. 1 I inspected Col. Geo. R. Gyger's 8th Regiment of Infantry, camped at Massillon. Taking the regiment as a whole, it is a fine organization, and I desire to invite your attention to the fact that Col. Gyger and his officers labor constantly to make the regiment the best in the State, and these officers are to be congratulated on the success they have already achieved—in bringing it up to its present standard.

On Aug. 8 I inspected the 13th Regiment of Infantry under command of Lieut. Col. Charles Anthony, camped at Vermilion, on the same ground previously occupied by the 5th Regiment. It was my fortune to be in camp the first day and to witness the first battalion drill, and I am compelled to say I was astonished to see with what accuracy each movement was executed and each succeeding day,

while I remained in camp, was an improvement over the first. The skirmish drills were also well executed, and the parades and reviews were almost perfect. The inspection was perfectly satisfactory. At parades and reviews the men presented a fine appearance and the marching was as steady as that of veterans, all of which proves to me that these companies were well handled in their armories before coming into camp. I frequently visited the guards and found sentinels well instructed, and guard duty was performed in an excellent manner.

On Aug. 9 I inspected the 14th Regiment of Infantry commanded by Col. A. B. Coit, which was camped at Presque Isle. This regiment is the largest in the State, having 12 companies, and is one of the best in the service. I am pleased to report that to-day every company in the regiment is a good one. Col. Coit and his officers deserve great credit for handling this large body of men as successfully as they were handled while in camp. All drills were well executed. The parades and reviews were in exact accordance with Upton's Tactics, and the men presented a fine appearance. The inspection was perfectly satisfactory in every respect. The camp was in exact accordance with regulations.

On July 24 I inspected Col. C. M. Keyes' 10th Regt. of Inf., camped at Put-in-Bay, on the same ground formerly occupied by the 1st Regt. I found a few arms dirty and a few articles of clothing in bad shape, and on one occasion a non-commissioned officer appeared on guard mount in citizens' dress. All these things were pointed out to the responsible officers and need no further mention. The drills which I witnessed were very well executed as were also the parades and reviews. One thing which particularly attracted my attention, was the frequency of the non-commissioned officers' schools, and the attention given to instructing them in their duties by Lieut. Massey, 5th U. S. Art., who was invited by Col. Keyes to be present during the encampment. While I was in camp the men were as orderly as the most exacting could wish for, in fact there was no disorder of any kind. The officers were laboring constantly to improve the efficiency of their regiment. I would respectfully invite the attention of the company officers to the necessity of continuing drills in their armories during the fall and winter months.

On July 23 I inspected Col. Edgar J. Pocock's 17th Regiment of Infantry, camped at Marietta, Ohio. This is the second regiment in size in the State and among the best. It could hardly be otherwise, as the officers and men pay strict attention to drills in the armories, and when they arrived in camp were well drilled in the school of the company, consequently when on battalion drill, or at parades or reviews, they made a splendid showing. The inspection of the regiment, which was preceded by a review, was perfectly satisfactory. The camp was as good as any I have seen in the State. Each company was provided with natural gas which greatly relieved the labor at the cook house. Col. Pocock and his officers are to be congratulated on the successful completion of his regiment, and the men are deserving of great credit for their uniformly good conduct in camp and in the town. Strict attention, by officers and men was given to guard duty, and all other duties which tend to make a successful encampment.

On Aug. 20 I inspected the 9th Battalion, commanded by Major Scott Martin, camped near Washington Court House. This battalion is composed entirely of colored men whose conduct was as good, while in camp, as that of any other organization in the service. Major Martin and his officers take great pride in their battalion and labor constantly to increase its efficiency.

On Aug. 15 I inspected Col. Louis Smithnight's Regiment of Artillery, in camp at Huron, Ohio. The artillery harness is old and should be replaced by new as soon as circumstances will permit. The horses being unused to artillery service, and some of them unbroken, at first considerable difficulty was experienced in making any kind of successful manoeuvres; but after the second day the horses became fairly well broken and the drills were very good; considering the character of the horses I should say the manoeuvres were excellent. Great interest was manifested in target practice, and some of the scores were very good. Much of the ammunition furnished was of an inferior quality, which accounts for some poor scores. The camp was well located, and the tents were well pitched. The discipline of the regiment was excellent, with one single exception, was excellent. The inspection was preceded by a review, in which the 1st Cleveland Troop of Cavalry participated. The movements were well executed, and the men presented a fine appearance. Lieut. S. F. Massey, 5th U. S. Artillery, was in camp, and assisted at the inspection, and was present at the different ceremonies; and I feel safe in saying that the inspection was perfectly satisfactory to him, as it was to me. Col. Smithnight and his officers are to be congratulated and highly commended on the efficiency of their regiment. The 1st Cleveland Troop of Cavalry is commanded by Capt. George A. Garretson, and was encamped with the 1st Artillery, and participated in all ceremonies which took place in camp, and was inspected immediately after that regiment. The inspection was perfectly satisfactory in every respect. I witnessed a number of drills while in camp, and justice compelled me to report that they were as good as any I have ever seen. Horses and men were almost perfectly trained. I desire to invite to your notice the great attention paid to military courtesy by the men of this troop; not one of them, though a millionaire, probably, ever passed an officer, no matter what his rank was, without extending to him that courtesy which is due in the military service. Guard duty was performed better in this camp than any other in the State. The camp was a model of neatness and order was exact. There is no doubt in my mind but what this troop would render valuable service in time of need, but their great value in time of danger to the Government would be as individuals organizing troops and regiments of volunteers and commanding them in the field. Each one is competent to do this. This being the only cavalry organization in the State, it should be fostered and cared for. It should be looked upon as the cavalry training school of the State, and so treated. The thanks of those in authority are due to Capt. Garretson, his officers and men for their superb organization, and the whole State of Ohio should be proud of them.

After inspecting the Ohio National Guard in their different armories last winter and spring and again in their regimental encampments during July and August, I find it, as a whole, in a satisfactory condition. Every company has improved since I inspected them in their armories. Some have made remarkable progress, and others limited. Taking the Ohio National Guard as a whole, I believe it is one of the finest organizations in the country. The officers and men, as a rule, are intelligent, sober, and conscientious in the performance of their duties. They come from the best walks of life and are the flower of the State. I visited ten camps during the past two months, and I saw but two cases of intoxication. This is a remarkable record, and one which the State should be proud of.

## COMPANY DRILLS IN THE NEW YORK GUARD.

Co. G, 69th Regt., Capt. S. P. Ryan.—At the drill on Sept. 30 the company was formed with 18 files and turned over to the 1st Lieut. The drill in the manual was well executed, with the exception of a few men who endeavored to combine the several motions in one. The company, when at a carry arms, were ordered to stack arms from that position, instead of executing the movement from an order arms, as tactics provide. At the command, take arms, the men resumed the carry instead of coming to an order. In marching, at the command halt, many of the men brought their pieces down before they halted, and in marching in left oblique, they did not cover. When at a halt, in order to show the men the correct position in left oblique, they were ordered to execute left face and then march; the left half face, however, should be executed at the first command and not at the command march. In marching by the right flank, the right guide remained at a carry instead of bringing his piece to a right shoulder. In executing right front into line, the right guide should resume his position in double time. The company composed of very able-bodied men, but the turnout, about 40 members, out of 90 on the roll, is much



below what it should be. The officer in charge took considerable pains to explain the minor details of the drill.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
CONNECTICUT.

At the 1st Regiment Rifle Tournament at Hartford, Oct. 30, Co. G, of Manchester, made the best totals at 200 and 500 yards and won the Barbour medal with a score of 310, or 73.81 per cent. Co. H won the prize in 1888, and there was no competition last year. Capt. G. O. McLean made the best score in the medal match, 28 at 200 and 34 at 500, total 62. The officers of the 1st Regiment have elected Captain Hickey, of Co. D, So. Manchester, major, vice Smith deceased. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Charles F. Holt, New London, commanding 3d Regiment Machine Gun Platoon, has been tendered and accepted. Major Almy, of New London, surgeon of the 3d Regiment, has issued in pamphlet form his manual for the drilling of the Ambulance Corps, which is hereafter to be followed by the brigade.

It has been stated that certain companies in the past have not been over scrupulous in figuring up their roll books for making out the per centage of attendance at drills. If it is possible that any military men can have been guilty of such dishonorable conduct, the action of the brigadier-general in ordering his staff to make unannounced visits on the different companies on their drill night will put a stop to it. It is amply demonstrated again this season that the shooting for State decorations is postponed by the regimental commanders till too late in bleak October. The weather is very apt to be bad either for comfort or for good scores, or for both.

In a voting contest at the fair of the American Band and the American Mechanics in Waterbury, a very handsome sabre for the most popular mounted officer of the 2d Regiment, was voted to Major L. F. Burpee.

There is no cellar under the 2d Regiment armory in New Haven, and as a result the floor has rotted and is now being relaid at an expense of \$6,000.

VARIOUS.

The executive committee of the 7th Regiment, N. Y., rifle club announce the following schedule of matches for the armory season of 1890-91: Nov. 8, 1890, Team of two; 15, bull's-eye—standing; 22, three prizes—first competition; 29, team of five—first competition; Dec. 13, non-sharpshooters; 20, handicap; 27, regimental team—revolver; Jan. 3, 1891, three prizes—second competition; 10, sharpshooters; 17, class; 24, three position; 31, regimental team—revolver; Feb. 7, bull's-eye—prone; 14, Le Bouteiller trophy; 21, third class; 28, regimental team—revolver; March 7, class; 14, team of five—second competition; 21, team of two; 28, regimental team—revolver; April 4, sharpshooters; 11, team of three; 18, handicap; 25, class.

Well, we were right, were we not? A State service uniform does harm a regiment, does it not? The 23d and 13th answer "aye" with unanimity, and go back to the gray distinctive uniform with heartfelt wishes that they had never adopted any other. An ounce of experience is worth a thousand pounds of theory in the matter of uniforms.—*Seventh Regiment Gazette.*

Adj. and Insp.-Gen. T. S. Peck, of Vermont, announces the following appointments of officers in the State force: Jacob C. Rutherford, of Burlington, surgeon-general, with rank of brigadier-general; Wm. Seward Webb, of Shelburne, inspector of rifle practice with the rank of colonel. The following appointments upon the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief are announced: Herbert F. Brigham, of Bakersfield; Wm. H. H. Slack, of Springfield; Myron J. Horton, of Poultney; Lyman F. Abbott, of Bennington; Harley E. Folsom, of Lyndon, and Harry E. Cutler, of Burton, to be aides-de-camp with the rank of colonel.

Col. Austen, of the 13th N. Y., has directed the regiment to assemble at the armory for preparatory inspection on

Nov. 10 and for the annual inspection on Friday, Nov. 14. The company drills ordered on Nov. 10, 11, 12, and 14 are countermanded. The following changes are announced: Commissioned—Geo. D. Russell, captain, Co. C, with rank from Oct. 12, 1888, vice French, appointed I. K. P.; Charles Adon Denike, captain, Co. B, with rank from July 7, 1890, vice Powell, resigned; Abraham Lent Earle, Jr., captain, Co. F, with rank from Aug. 25, 1890, vice Dilont, resigned; Benjamin Morris Whitlock, I. K. P., with rank of captain, with rank from Sept. 25, 1890, vice French, rendered supernumerary; George Willis Hunt, 2d Lieut., Co. E, with rank from March 18, 1890, vice Brown, resigned.

The winner of the "Sharpshooters' Match" of the 7th Regt., N. Y., Rifle Club, shot at the armory range, Nov. 1, was Lieut. R. McLean, Co. K. The conditions were 7 shots standing and 7 shots prone. Lieut. McLean scored a total of 67. Sharpshooters' has been won by Corp. G. L. Hoffman, H. 34, 35—62; Lieut. R. McLean, K. 34, 35—67; Lieut. S. W. Merritt, B. 32, 34—65; Corp. G. S. Lewis, D. 32, 34—66; Per. N. D. Lancaster, H. 32, 34—66; Corp. H. V. D. Black, B. 33, 32—65; Sergt. R. M. Dunn, G. 32, 33—65; Pvt. C. Hyde, F. 32, 33—65; Corp. F. W. Fohle, D. 32, 33—65; Capt. W. H. Palmer, Staff, 30, 35—65; Corp. J. Dwight, Jr., F. 30, 35—65.

Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., 9th N. Y., announces that the regiment will parade for annual muster and inspection at the armory, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. The reports of the field officers detailed to supervise the company drills, say Col. Seward, show too large a percentage of absences in nearly every company; company commanders must take steps to remedy this deficiency, and as an aid to that end they will make returns of said delinquents, together with those from preliminary and annual inspection, as the regimental delinquency court will convene shortly after the date of the performance of the last named duty.

The athletic games held by Co. D, 47th N. Y., Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr., at their armory on the evening of Nov. 5 were very successful. The armory was filled with spectators and there was a large entry list and over 300 athletes took part. The contests were very spirited and were not concluded until a late hour. The prizes were gold watches to first and second in each event.

1st Sergt. H. J. Mehard has been appointed sergeant-major of the 1st Regt., P. N. G., vice Nichols, promoted.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, Co. C, 22d N. Y., made its appearance on the drill floor for the first time since the order for disbandment (since revoked) was issued. The drill was well attended and interesting. During the monthly meeting which followed the company presented its commandant, Capt. John G. R. Lillendahl, with a life-size pastel portrait of himself. The speech was made by ex-Pvt. W. H. Hall, who, by the way, was a lieutenant in the company 20 years ago. The presentation was a genuine surprise. The appropriateness of the speech and the tremendous enthusiasm displayed by the company, moved the captain deeply. That this officer is deserving of the respect and affection of his men is acknowledged and that he enjoys both has been proven.

The 1st Battalion Naval Reserve, N. Y., held a meeting at Columbus Hall, 578 Sixth ave., N. Y. City, Oct. 31. The question of new quarters for the battalion was discussed. The meeting was presided over by Comdr. Philip B. Low. An address bearing on the scope of the battalion, particularly referring to its usefulness for harbor defence, was made by Capt. Ambrose Snow, of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Lieut. W. H. Nostrand spoke on the need of getting new quarters, and a committee of five, consisting of Comdr. Low, G. E. Kent, W. H. Nostrand, H. H. Klamroth and R. W. Imman, was appointed to take the matter in hand.

The dramatic entertainment given by the Brooklyn Comedy Club, under the auspices of George C. Strong Post, No. 594, G. A. R., at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, Oct. 30, in aid of the relief fund of the post was very successful. The play was W. S. Gillett's 3-act comedy "Enraged," and was rendered in a most excellent manner, all the principal characters performing their parts in an exceptional and sur-

prisingly creditable manner. The arrangements conducted by the post and the camp of S. V. were highly commendable and indicated a good knowledge of how to manage a first class entertainment.

The fourth contest for the bronze trophy, entitled "The Last Cartridge," presented by Col. Thomas Potter, of the Division Staff, Penn. N. G., and four gold Keystone, with ruby bull's-eyes, given by Thos. H. Wanamaker, took place at Hartranft Rifle Range, Frankford, on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1890; teams of four men were entered from the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Regiments, State Fencibles, and City Troop. Conditions: Seven shots each at 200, 500, and 630 yards. The contest resulted in the victory of the team from the City Troop, who won in fine style, defeating the 1st Regiment team by 24 points. The score of the City Troop was 340 points, and the 1st Regiment, 325 points. The Second Class Regimental match, for four gold Keystone badges, with diamond bull's-eyes, presented by Mr. Thomas H. Wanamaker, for teams of four men from each organization from the 1st Brigade, who had not won in any Brigade or State match, proved to be a remarkably close contest, the 1st Regiment team winning by one point, the 6th Regiment second, while the State Fencibles were a fine third. The conditions of the match were: Four men, each to shoot seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. The scores in total of the three leaders were: 1st Regt., 214; 6th Regt., 213; State Fencibles, 212.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—Write to the Chief Clerk, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Anxious.—If you enlisted February 1, 1889, you can obtain your discharge by purchase. See G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1890.

Old Soldier.—Your volunteer service in San Francisco during the war will count double time towards retirement for you under the recent law. See answer to "War Veteran" in JOURNAL of Nov. 1, p. 160.

H. M.—Par. 1113, A. R., says: "The hours during which lamps and oil lanterns may be kept lighted at each post will be such as the commanding officer, with the approval of the department commander, may announce."

W. D. F.—The new cavalry tactics have not yet been officially issued for the use of the Army, but it is expected that early next year the Army will receive them. We shall, in due season, publish information where copies may be had.

W. W.—It was in October, 1868, that the expedition in command of Major Andrew W. Evans, 31st U. S. Cavalry, started out from New Mexico against the Sioux, Arapahoes and Comanche Indians. He was brevetted colonel Dec. 25, 1868.

G. K.—The "outdoor allowance," as it is called, from the Soldiers' Home is a matter of privilege, not of right. The Commissioners might give it to you, if you went to reside in Germany, but you had better ascertain, positively, before you start.

W. B. writes: A skirmish line marching in quick time to the front, to assemble on right skirmisher, is the command, Assemble on right skirmisher, march, tactical, and if so, does the right skirmisher halt at the command March? Ans.—The command is tactical, and is described in par. 328, p. 134, Tactics.

W. H. asks: "Can a soldier, eligible to purchase his discharge, and who has more than the purchase money deposited with a paymaster, put that in place instead of depositing the actual cash with the post commander. Ans.—Yes. Give the post commander an order for the amount

# THE GREAT WAR LIBRARY,

EMBRACING THE PERSONAL MEMOIRS AND LIVES OF

GENERALS GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, McCLELLAN,  
CRAWFORD, HANCOCK, AND CUSTER.

WE OFFER THE SET OF TEN VOLUMES COMPLETE FOR  
\$30.00,  
AND ALLOW YOU ONE YEAR TO PAY FOR IT.

Most of these Generals have joined the silent majority, but they have left their works behind, and it is with a view of placing them in the hands of the rising generation that we, the publishers of these valuable historical records, have concluded to issue them as one library, and at a rate that would bring them within the reach of all. It will be seen that these volumes cover the entire period of the Rebellion, in every part of the country in which there was active campaigning, as well as an account of events leading up to the war. They unquestionably form the most authentic, interesting, and fullest history that can be produced.

PRICE LIST.

In ten volumes, large 8vo—In Cloth Binding.....	\$30.00
" " " " In Full Sheep, Library Style.....	40.00
" " " " In Half Morocco, Marbled Edges.....	50.00

We will agree to deliver the work in either style of binding on the following terms, namely, \$2.50 upon delivery, and \$2.50 per month until paid.

In case you would like to procure this work for your own library, FREE OF CHARGE, write us for particulars.

Any of the above works furnished separately. Agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO., Publishers,  
3 East 14th Street, New York City.



of purchase money on the post commander, and he will forward it with the application for discharge, and, we are of opinion, the matter will come out all right.

A. V.—You can count double time towards retirement for your volunteer service from April 23, 1861 to April 23, 1863, and from July 21, 1863, to May 1, 1865.

Artilleryman.—Your letter is somewhat obscure, and we do not fully understand your questions. The time served by a deserter during a fraudulent enlistment, following on his desertion, has been wiped out by his making up, after capture, the time lost from his regular enlistment. If he served a full 20 years, exclusive of his illegal service, he may apply for retirement, and, if approved, it will be granted.

Missoula asks: Will there be any exchange of stations between infantry regiments next year, and if so, what regiments will likely be selected? *Ans.*—The question is premature, but read the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* carefully from week to week and you will always find the latest information as to present and prospective changes, and, indeed, full information upon every essential point of interest in connection with Service matters.

H. B. S., Fort Niobrara, Neb., asks: 1. At the position of "Inspection Arms" is the back of the palm of the left hand to the front when grasping the piece, or to the left? *Ans.*—The back of the hand is to the front. See cut, par. 113, Tactics.

2. Is the left thumb extended along the sun-sling, or along the side of the stock between the sling and barrel of the piece? *Ans.*—The thumb is extended along the stock. The sling is for the accommodation of the soldier, and has nothing to do with the manual of arms.

B. R. C., New York, asks: 1. In coming to an "order arms," I notice several companies in the 7th Regiment do it with considerable of a "bang." Is this proper, or should it be "noiselessly"? *Ans.*—See answer to A. D. C.

2. Is it proper for an officer (commissioned) of the National Guard travelling through the country to sign in hotel registers under his military rank and to have his trunks, etc., emblazoned with his title? *Ans.*—It is simply a matter of taste. An officer holding a commission from the Governor of his State has a perfect right to use his military title if he sees fit.

J. E.—The amount due for commutation of rations for the period of furlough should be entered upon the final statements, which are to be sent the man by registered mail, under par. 3, G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890. There is no travel allowance in such cases.

A. D. C., Portsmouth, O., asks: Should the rifle, in executing "order arms" from a "carry," be dropped to the ground with a uniform rap, or would it be preferable to do so without any noise? The Tactics say "gently," which some officers construe to be "noiselessly" and others "with a uniform thud." I claim with proper attention it can be done without sound. *Ans.*—By the word "gently" the Tactics mean that the piece should not be lowered with a bang or thud. As pieces are frequently "ordered" when loaded, it is obvious that all sudden shocks should be avoided; besides, these shocks or bangs are liable to injure the mechanism of the breech-loading rifle.

Monocacy.—1. Supposing a Marine serving on board of ship in China and completes his 30 years of service, could he retire on his ship and remain on the station and be granted a furlough, or would he be compelled to go to the U. S. for to retire; if so, 2, could he then get a furlough to live in a foreign country, say for two or three years, or would he have to reside in the U. S.? *Ans.*—This is a new question, and cannot be decided until a case comes before the Navy Department for action. The regulations prohibit an enlisted man from being discharged on a foreign station, but there is nothing for or against retirement. There would be no trouble in obtaining leave of absence to go abroad after retirement, and it is not unlikely that the Department would grant your request to be retired where you are at present. Why not make application direct to the Department, setting forth your reasons for desiring to remain on the China station.

Maxwell asks: During the War of the Rebellion, when many meritorious non-com. officers were seeking commissions in the colored regiments, and a board, known as Casey's Board, was in session to examine applicants, some one prepared a series of small books in the shape of questions and answers on Roman and on English history, as well as on the history of the U. S., to aid the non-coms. in refreshing their memory. Can you let me know where copies of these small volumes may now be obtained? *Ans.*—During the war hundreds of ephemeral educational works

made their appearance, but like the lurid war novel of that day, they have totally disappeared. They were simply "scissors" works, got up for the occasion. An excellent series of works of this nature is now published by D. Van Nostrand Co. They are Abstract Elements of Geography, U. S. History, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Algebra, and Trigonometry, by H. C. Symonds, a graduate of the Military Academy, engaged for many years in preparing young men for West Point.

Loyalty.—An answer to your inquiry is found in the 3d Section of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S., which declares as follows: "No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or hold any office, civil or military, who having previously taken an oath as an officer of the U. S., to support the Constitution of the U. S., shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability." Unless, then, Congress shall have removed by a two-third vote the disability of the marine officers to whom you refer as having deserted the Federal Service to accept office in the Confederacy, they are one and all now holding their positions in violation of the Constitution. It is not likely that Congress has done this. Nor can any such officer legally return to the Federal Navy, through the medium of the Marine Corps with the Navy of the Union. The 14th Amendment has never been repealed. An officer who deserted the Federal for the Confederate Service may be nominated though inadvertently; he may be confirmed without inquiry into his antecedents; but his tenure of office will be illegal. See also Section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, amended by an act published in G. O. 47, Adjutant General's Office, 1884, to the same effect.

#### A COURT OF HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Court of Honor which has been suggested as a remedy for certain evils in our Army has well been likened to a moral vigilance committee. The same *raison d'être* is alleged for each, namely, a sense of honor less delicate, and a code of ethics less exalted than our own in the pardoning power—the

## IMPERIAL GRANUM



SAFE, NOURISHING, DELICIOUS, PURE  
**FOOD**

THE GREAT AMERICAN DIETETIC PREPARATION FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND

**CHILDREN FOR INVALIDS**  
CONVALESCENTS AND THE AGED.

THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING SALES PROVE  
**MERITED SUCCESS.**

(SOLD BY DRUGGISTS) (SHIPPING DEPOT.) JOHN CARLE & SONS-NEW YORK

## KNABE

PIANOFORTES.  
Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.  
**WILLIAM KNABE & CO.**  
BALTIMORE: NEW YORK:  
22 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 5th Av. n<sup>o</sup> 23rd St.  
WASHINGTON: 817 Market Space.

**Practical Information for Non-Commissioned Officers on Field Duty.**

A Concise and Useful Compilation for Instruction of Enlisted Men.

By Col. GUY V. HENRY, Ft. McKinney, Wy.  
Price 35 cents, or 3 copies for \$1.00.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:  
**JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
**PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.**  
PATENT PILLS.  
S. HELENS LANCASHIRE

**A WONDERFUL MEDICINE**  
For Weak Stomach,  
Impaired Digestion,  
Constipation,  
—Sick Headache—  
Disordered Liver, &c.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. per box.  
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States,  
365 & 367 Canal Street, New York,  
Will (if your druggist does not keep them) mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Please mention this paper.)

**Cataract Washing Machine Co.**  
74 Cortlandt Street, New York.  
First-class machines adopted by the Medical Department of the U. S. Army.

**Key-Winding WATCHES made Stem-Winders.**  
Gentlemen's American Watches made Stem-Winders by applying Abbott's Stem Winding Attachment. Endorsed and used by all American Watch Mfrs. 40.00 in use. Your jeweller can do it.  
**HENRY ABBOTT, Mfr., 4 Maiden Lane, N.Y.**

**L. M. LONGSHAW,**  
(Late 30th and 4th U. S. I.)  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.**  
Will practice before the Courts, Courts-martial and Departments.  
Special attention to Patents, Land, Pensions and Government Claims.  
Send for blanks and instructions.  
**FLEMING BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C**  
Mention this paper.

THE only tactics for sale at any price containing Late War Department Decisions, viz.: Reed's Military Science and Tactics, 6th edition. Illustrated. 664 pages. Leather. A standard volume. \$3.00  
Army. .50  
Brig. .25  
Infy. .25  
Sign'l. .50  
Powers' Display Movements, 50c.; 1st Sgt. Roll Book \$1.00. **HUGH T. REED, Publisher,**  
78 State St., Chicago Ill.

**Arnold, Constable & Co.**  
"CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S" CELEBRATED  
**UNDERWEAR.**  
LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S  
Silk, Silk and Wool, All Wool Camel's Hair and Natural Wool  
**UNDERWEAR.**  
**FALL HOSIERY.**  
Embroidered and Open Work Silk Hose,  
Ladies' and Children's Real Balbriggan Hose.  
Black, WARRANTED FAST COLORS AND STAINLESS.  
**LADIES' RIBBED SILK Union Suits.**  
BROADWAY AND 19TH ST., NEW YORK.



**The Century Magazine in 1891.**  
The recent remarkable serial successes of this magazine,—the famous War Papers, Kennan's Siberian Articles, and the Life of Lincoln,—will be continued in the coming volume (the forty-first) by "The Gold Hunters of California," a series of separate illustrated papers on the gold fever of '49, telling of the discovery of gold, the movement to California (by survivors of various expeditions), life in the mines, the Vigilance Committees (by the chairman of both committees), and many other incidents of that exciting period, including a paper by General Frémont.  
Another notable feature will be the publication of extracts from advance sheets of the Talleyrand Memoirs soon to be issued in book-form in Paris, the manuscript of which has been secretly preserved for more than half a century,—to be printed first in an American magazine.  
Other interesting serials include "An American in Tibet," papers describing a remarkable journey, 700

miles of which was over ground never before traveled by a white man; "Personal Traits of Lincoln," by his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay; "Adventures of War Prisoners," experiences of Union and Confederate soldiers during the civil war; "American Newspapers," described by noted journalists; "American and English Frigates in the War of 1812"; "Indian Fights and Fighters," by officers who served with Custer, Mackenzie, Crook and Miles; "The Court of the Czar Nicholas," by an ex-minister to Russia; suggestive papers on the Government of Cities; a series of engravings of noted pictures by American Artists; the "Present-Day Papers," by Bishop Potter, Seth Low, and others. Fiction includes "The Faith Doctor," a serial novel of New-York life by Edward Eggleston; "The Squirrel Inn" by Frank R. Stockton, and novellettes and short stories by nearly all the leading writers, Joel Chandler Harris, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Brander Matthews and many others.

**The November Number,**  
which begins the new volume, contains opening chapters of several important serials, including General John Bidwell's account of "The First Emigrant Train to California" (1841), "An American in Tibet," "Early Victories of the American Navy," and "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," a delightful illustrated novelette by F. Hopkinson Smith. Also "Life in the White House in the Time of Lincoln" by Col. John Hay, "On the Andersonville Circuit" by an ex-Union prisoner, "How London is Governed," "The Printing of THE CENTURY," two complete stories, etc. Nearly one hundred illustrations. Ready everywhere Nov. 1st. Begin subscriptions with November; \$4.00 a year, single numbers 35 cents. Subscribe through dealers and postmasters, or send remittance directly to the publishers.

**THE CENTURY CO-33 EAST 17TH STREET-N.Y.**

**10% City Mortgages Only 8%**  
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS  
**Tacoma Investment Co. 10%**  
TACOMA, WASH.



Governor or the President—his too great susceptibility to political and other improper influence; the mistaken sympathy of courts, and, in short, methods too slow and uncertain for our impatience in ridding the community of improper characters. Carrying the analogy still further, we may be sure that Courts of Honor, like Courts of Lynch, would swiftly degenerate into engines for the gratification of private malice, or what is still more dangerous, honest but unjust prejudice. Instances are not unknown where the prevailing sentiment would at one time have driven from the Army men who were afterwards recognized as its brilliant ornaments. The man of strong individuality, and of independent thought and action, is often the one to incur the dislike of his comrades. Yet one such man is worth more in any profession than a dozen mere weather-cocks, moral invertebrates, whose sole aim is to be in "good form." And we all know how easy it is to find some specific charge against one who is generally unpopular. Every story to his discredit is believed and repeated upon flimsy evidence or no evidence at all, and the worst possible construction is placed upon his every word and act.

The checks upon the action of Courts-martial are none too many or too rigid, and are cheap at the price of an occasional miscarriage of justice. Some of the evils complained of exist principally in the imaginations of those who would reduce everyone to the same level of thought, action, and manners. There may be such a thing as too great homogeneity. We must be more tolerant of the ideas and manners of others.

In Germany, the *Ehrenrath* has legally a recognized existence and its decisions therefore command respect. But even then it is of very doubtful utility, judging from the fact that German officers of high repute consider it hurtful rather than helpful to discipline. An attempt in our country to enforce the sentence of a Court of Honor would simply be a conspiracy to boycott out of the Army one in whom the President reposes special trust and confidence, and the conspirators would, as has already been pointed out, speedily find themselves amenable to civil (and it might have been added military) law. The officer accused might, and often would, refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of such a moral Lynch Court, or to appear before it, and the witnesses would often do likewise. No decision rendered under such circumstances could have any moral weight.

But suppose it were attempted to enforce the sentence of such a court? The convict would always have one friend, generally more, for it is one of the facts creditable to human nature that a man in distress will often find defenders even among those who have been inimical to him. These friends would retaliate in kind, boycotting the boycotters, and the garrison would be divided into two hostile camps filled with slander, hatred, backbiting and all uncharitableness, to the great detriment of discipline, *esprit de corps* and whatsoever other things are lovely, just and of good report.

Lieut. Wills goes to the root of the matter when he says: "There is too much unkind criticism of our brother officers, officially and socially, too much fault-finding and grumbling at our superior officers and their orders." (I quote from memory.) If all those to whom these words are applicable (too many of us, I fear) would take them to heart and act upon them, many of the evils complained of would disappear.

#### THE ROLE OF CAVALRY.

CONCERNING the role of cavalry, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There are two schools as regards cavalry tactics—one which would confine the action of cavalry to exploring, reconnaissance, and screening work, and to combat with cavalry only; another which, in addition to the above-mentioned functions, would employ cavalry on the actual field of battle. The former school is represented by the French and ourselves, the latter by the Germans; yet even in France and England there is a large minority which has adopted the German ideas on the subject. Unfortunately, the British Army is much led in tactics by what may be termed the 'Kriegspiel' theorists, and their dogmas are supported by the authorities, chiefly, we may suppose, because we have so weak, and collectively so inefficient, a body of cavalry to employ in any way. It would be impossible to predict with certainty what would be the effect on the action of cavalry of the increased destructive power of modern artillery and infantry fire. The most one can do is to study the history of the past, and reason by analogy and inference. This, apparently, has been the course adopted by the Germans, with the result that their theory of cavalry tactics has year by year become bolder, and their reaction against the heresies which sprang up at the close of the American War stronger. In the teeth of the increased destructive power of the rifle, though in one sense telling against cavalry, in another respect tells for it. The very intensity and efficiency of rifle fire will more than ever engross the attention of contending infantry to the exclusion of all apprehension of danger from other quarters. A man in action is absorbed by the opponent who is trying to kill him, or whom he is trying to kill. Hence there will be frequent opportunities presented to cavalry to fall suddenly on the flank of infantry hotly engaged with an enemy in front. Owing to the destructive fire of the latest description of rifle, infantry are compelled at an early period of the attack to assume a very open formation and to break up a portion of their force into small fractions. This arm is consequently more open to effective attack and loss of moral than formerly."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

FRANCE can to-day place as many men in the field as Germany, but unless the population of France increases her army will in time be far outnumbered by that of Germany.—*European Edition Herald*.

MR. CURZON and other travellers declare that for all practical purposes the Persian Army would be useless in modern warfare; but Major Gen. T. E. Gordon, Military Attaché at Teheran, holds a very different opinion.

A REPORT having been circulated as to insubordination in the East Surrey Regiment stationed at Guernsey, Channel Island, Col. Leyland Hornby, commanding, writes: "The whole account is false from beginning to end. \* \* \* Insubordination is a condition unknown in the battalion of the East Surrey Regiment which I have the honor to command."

A LIST of the Royal Navy in 1545 has been discovered among the papers of the Fleming family, preserved at Rydal Hall, Westmoreland.

IN the sham fight at Portsmouth in honor of the Emperor William, an advancing column was so affected by the fumes of the smokeball, which was used to raise a cloud of impenetrable obscurity under which they could advance, that the men had to keep their hands to their noses to avoid suffocation.

TO PROTECT every \$100 worth of sea-borne trade costs Russia \$8.2 a year; Italy, \$7.8 a year; Germany, \$5.03 a year; France, \$3.06 a year; and the British Empire, \$1.5 a year. To protect each ton of merchant shipping under the national flag costs Russia \$45.50 a year; France, \$39 a year; Italy, \$25.35 a year; Germany, \$11.50 a year; and the British Empire, \$5.50 a year.

COUNT HERIOTSON's life of the Prince Imperial, published in Paris Oct. 31, insinuates that one Lieut. Carey, a political agent, was paid to get rid of the Prince, who during a reconnaissance at Ulunde was killed by natives. Lieut. Carey commanded the escort of the young Prince. He was tried by a council of war at Cape Town and condemned to death, but the finding was afterwards revised by a council held in London, and he was acquitted.

THE GERMAN Army is not altogether in perfect discipline. Sixteen soldiers of the 78th Regiment in Berlin have been sentenced to several years imprisonment in fortress for refusing to obey their captain. A soldier in the reserve asked to be exempt from military service, and, being denied, openly refused obedience, because, "according to God's law and his own inward convictions, he may and will not kill anybody, either in war or in peace." He has been examined by physicians, who pronounced him perfectly sane. Another soldier manifested the same attitude.

THE Duke of Wellington and the "bagman" make the last story from Waterloo. At one moment in the conflict the Duke happened to be left entirely without aides-de-camp, and at this juncture a stranger on horseback in citizen's dress rode up and asked if he could be of service. The Duke wrote an order and said: "Please take that to the commanding officer of that regiment," pointing to a spot in the hottest part of the line. The man galloped off, riding through a heavy fire, to the colonel and delivered the message, and it has just been discovered that he was a drummer, or "bagman," as they say in England.

#### PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of Oct. 28:

- P. H. Nahl, San Francisco, Cal., navigable air ship.
- B. Devlin, Jersey City, N. J., automatic steam boiler feeder.
- H. K. Flagler, Boston, Mass., artificial fuel.
- T. W. Jeffries, New South Wales, life saving apparatus.
- J. N. Floyd and D. H. Morton, Handsworth, England, compound pumping engine.
- F. J. Baxter, Boston, Mass., hanging rudder.
- A. P. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, N. Y., seal for vessels and means for opening the same.
- J. Thorne and E. B. Burr, London, England, speed indicator and ship's log.
- E. B. Torrey, Bath, Me., side light for vessels.
- F. E. Strom, Minneapolis, Minn., subaqueous viaduct.
- W. C. Richards, St. Louis, Mo., gun carrier.

**Hinney Bros**

**SPECIAL FAVOURS.**  
**The Best High-Class CIGARETTE.**  
**WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.**

Use Torrey Razors & Stropps. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. R. Torrey Razor Co., Worcester, Mass.



**HOLLOWAY READING STAND.**  
Dictionary Holder, Bookrest, Lamp Stand and Card Table combined. Holds book open for sitting or lying down reading. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.  
THE HOLLOWAY CO., Cuyahoga Falls, O.



**1789 1890**  
**PEARS' SOAP**  
**INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.**

**Dr. Redwood, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.**  
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"Being authorized by Messrs. Pears to purchase at any and all times and of any and all dealers, samples of their transparent Soap, thus ensuring such samples being of exactly the same quality as is supplied to the general public, and to submit same to the strictest chemical analysis, I am enabled to guarantee the invariable purity of the Soap."

"My analytical and practical experience of Pears' Soap now extends over a very lengthened period—nearly fifty years—during which time

I have never come across another Toilet Soap which so closely Comes up to my ideal of perfection; its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the tenderest and most sensitive skin—EVEN THAT OF A NEW BORN BABE."

**PEARS' SOAP**  
has maintained its reputation as the best of all Toilet Soaps for more than One Hundred Years.

It represents a CENTURY'S EXPERIENCE of the most successful achievements in the Art and Craft of Fine Soap making.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS**  
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION 1878.  
Nos. 303-404-170-604.  
**THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS**



**The Cortland Office, Parlor and**

LIBRARY DESKS are ingeniously contrived, substantially made from the very best of materials, elegantly finished, plain, antique and XVth century styles and economical as to room occupied.

You would be delighted with one, for then the irksome DUTY of correspondence would be a PLEASURE.

Send for our illustrated catalogue and price list.

**THE CORTLAND DESK CO., Limited,**

CORTLAND, N. Y., U. S. A.

**Bonbons, Chocolates.**  
NOVELTIES IN FANCY BASKETS AND BONBONNIERS FOR PRESENTS.

**863 BROADWAY,** bet. 17th & 18th Sts., 150 BROADWAY, cor. Liberty St., N.York.  
Orders by mail receive prompt attention

**THE NEW WEBSTER**  
In Attractive Bindings.  
**Best Holiday Gift**



The Authentic "Unabridged," comprising issues of 1864, '79 and '84, (still copyrighted) is now Revised and Enlarged, and bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary. Revision has been in progress for over 10 years. More than 100 editorial laborers employed. \$300,000 expended before first copy was printed. Critical examination invited. Get the Best. Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

**GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1889.**  
**THE BELGIAN LAMP**  
THE LEADING LAMP OF THE WORLD.

Endorsed by U. S. Light-House Department.

This is the perfection of kerosene lamps. It gives a perfectly white and steady light, far more powerful than that of any other made.

Over 600,000 Lamps Sold Yearly.

MANUFACTURED BY THE AMERICAN BELGIAN LAMP CO.

31 Barclay St., New York.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,**  
30 Whitehall Street, October 11, 1890.  
Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 m., November 10, 1890, for dredging a channel at Port Hamilton, New York Harbor, as shown by a map which may be seen at this office, to give a depth of eight feet at mean low tide. Proposals may be made for the work complete, or per cubic yard, measured in scoops. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging," and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, ALEX. J. PERRY, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

**Patent Binder**  
FOR FILING THE  
**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**  
By mail, postpaid ..... \$1.25  
Delivered at office ..... 1.00



G. K. Phent, Toledo, Ohio, gun charge indicator.  
H. S. Maximo, London, England, gun machine.  
R. J. Cushing, Bangor, Me., gun-sight.  
C. M. Joslin, Northville, Mich., spring-air gun.  
J. W. McCandless, Florence, Colo., auxiliary rifle barrels for guns.  
J. T. Williams, Easton, anchor.  
J. McGinnis, Eminton, Pa., boiler-bottom.  
F. L. McGahan, Indianapolis, Ind., apparatus for supplying pure water to steam boilers.  
S. Lebeheim, Gloversville, N. Y., mechanism for propelling boats.  
J. B. Purvis, Detroit, Mich., steering apparatus.  
J. Atkins, Washington, D. C., hydraulic steering apparatus for vessels.  
L. F. Bruce, Springfield, Mass., magazine for breechloading fire arms.  
R. Pringle, Gloversville, N. Y., breechloading gun.  
S. P. Hatfield, Jamaica, N. Y., apparatus for recoil ordnance.

The Stonington line steamers for Boston, Providence, Worcester and all New England points now leave New York at 4.30 instead of 5 p. m. The change of time is noted in their advertisement in the JOURNAL.

## CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DRAINAGE—HAY FEVER.  
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one

to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment: both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

R. W. TANSILL CO., Chicago, invite all CANTEENS to address them concerning their \$25,000.00 cash distribution to smokers, as it is something of interest to soldiers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

PEAR'S Soap secures a beautiful complexion.

To tone up the system and stimulate the appetite, take ANGSTUR BITTERS. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

## BIRTHS.

FEIBER—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., October 31, to the wife of Lieut. Lea Feiber, 23d Infantry, a son.

## MARRIED.

CARTER—WESTCOTT—At Orange, N. J., October 29, Lieut. O. M. CARTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss MARGARET WESTCOTT, daughter of Mr. Robert F. Westcott.

FOCK—WICKERT—October 30, at the English Church, The Hague, Holland, Dr. J. Fock, Royal Dutch Indian Army, to ADALE daughter of L. Wickert, of New York.

GRIERSON—MERRILL—At the residence of the bride's parents, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 23, by Chaplain George G. Mullins, U. S. A., Lieut. CHAS. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cav., and Miss SARAH JOY MERRILL, daughter of Mr. John C. Merrill.

WINN—LE GRAND—At Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 18, Lieut. JOHN S. WINN, U. S. Army, to Miss GRACE STANLEY LE GRAND. No cards.

WINN—BOARDMAN—At San Francisco, Nov. 5, Lieut. F. L. WINN, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss DORA BOARDMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boardman.

## DIED.

CLITHERALL—At Mobile, Ala., GEORGE B. CLITHERALL, son of the late Surgeon George C. Clitherall, U. S. Army.

HOPKINS—At Lancaster, Pa., Mrs. ANNA E. HOPKINS, daughter of the late Colonel George Nauman, 5th U. S. Artillery.

MOORE—At Dearborn, Michigan, Oct. 31, Lieutenant Colonel ORLANDO H. MOORE, U. S. Army, retired.

MURPHY—On Saturday, November 1, the mother of Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy, U. S. Marine Corps, aged 71 years.

A gentler death a Christian never died.

NORTON—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, JOHN NORTON, father-in-law of Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Navy. He was for 50 years a prominent business man in N. Y. City.

TUTTLE—In Vallejo, Cal., October 4, Mrs. ZELIA MIRAMON CROSBY TUTTLE, wife of Henry Dexter Tuttle, and daughter of the late Purser Edward D. Crosby, U. S. Navy.



**INFANTILE SKIN SCALP AND DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA**

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND Scalp of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Kidney pains, backache, and muscular rheumatism relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANT-PAIN PLASTER, 25c.



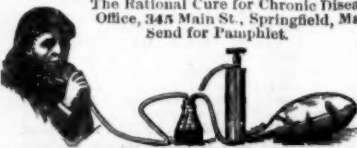
In cases of 12 Bottles or 12 Jugs. Every bottle bears a steel engraved portrait of our Son and our autograph signature to protect the Trade against fraud.  
E. J. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort, Ky.



**PHOTOGRAPHY**  
In its Perfection!  
(INSTANTANEOUS)  
NEW STUDIO.  
NO STAIRS TO CLIMB.

**PACHBROS**  
935 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK

**COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.**  
The Rational Cure for Chronic Diseases.  
Office, 343 Main St., Springfield, Mass.  
Send for Pamphlet.



It is with great pleasure that we are able to present to our patrons **COMPOUND OXYGEN** in such shape that those at a distance can receive exactly the same treatment as if they were able to visit our office daily.  
U. S. COMPOUND OXYGEN CO., Springfield, Mass.

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.  
**VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA**  
The Original—Most Soluble.  
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other.

Fine Writing Paper by the Pound. Samples free. Sam'l Ward Co., 49 Franklin St., Boston.

Amateur Photographers, Etc., should read Advt. of Scovill & Adams Co., in last issue

**GOLD** Debentures issued by this Company

make as safe an investment as is possible.

Interest never in default.

**SAFETY** Better than High Rates.

Let us tell you what we can do for you for an investment either in bonds or loans.

Assets April 30, '90, \$3,342,202.

**AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO.**  
150 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.  
E. S. ORMSBY, President. A. L. ORMSBY, Vice-President. H. E. SIMMONS, Secy.

**Fine French China and Best PORCELAIN**  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Fine White Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$12.00  
Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 100 p's, 22.00  
Gold and Silver Tea Sets, 44 p's, \$8; 50 p's, 17.00  
Richly Decorated China Tea Sets, 36 p's, \$5 to 15.00  
Decorated Chamber Sets, 10 p's, \$2.75; 15 p's, 5.00  
Decorated Dinner Sets, 12 to 15.00  
Decorated Parlor and Brass Hanging Lamps, e. c. LOW PRICES

ALSO ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.  
Catalogue & Price-List mailed free on application.  
**VERRINDER & CO.,**  
Successors to HADLEY'S,  
1-17 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

**THE DAVIDSON STEAM PUMP & PUMPING ENGINES.**  
Warranted the BEST for all Situations.

**MARINE PUMPS A SPECIALTY.**  
Manufactured by  
**M. T. DAVIDSON**  
43-53 Keap St.  
77 Liberty St., N.Y. Brooklyn, N.Y.

We can furnish all kinds of  
**Military Leggings**  
at all prices.

The U. S. ARMY AND NAVY and the MILITIA of several States use our patent

Lace Fastener Leggings,  
**WM. H. WILEY & SON,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS,**  
Washington, D. C.  
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.  
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.  
3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty at law.

**FINE CHINA.**

Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass, Wedding Gifts, &c., mailed free, upon application to  
**HIGGINS & REITER, 50 & 52 West 22d St. N. Y.**

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Pres.

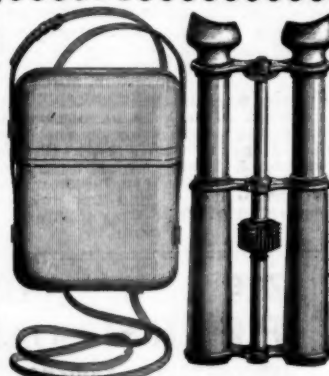
ROBT. A. GRANNISS, Vice-Pres.

Assets, over - - \$140,000,000.

This great Company has recently established a **MARITIME DEPARTMENT** primarily designed for promoting its system of **LIFE INSURANCE** among Captains, Engineers and Officers of the Commercial Marine, U. S. Army and Navy and the Revenue Marine. The Special Bureau of the Company, instituted in 1887 for the particular claims of the United Service and which has attained a distinct and permanent success, will be henceforth included in this new Department. Attention is particularly called to the fact that the extra premium charges heretofore made to ARMY, NAVY and REVENUE MARINE Officers will be dispensed with, the rates in the future being on the same basis as for persons in civil life and ordinary business.

**CAPTAIN H. R. FREEMAN**, formerly in the Cromwell Line Steamer Hudson is in charge of the new Department, and will be pleased to extend the courtesies of the office to officers of the United Service.

**MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York.**



**THE QUEEN** Binocular Telescope

As here shown, has four (4) times the power of the regular field glass. When in its case it is bulk is 6 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches thick. It may be carried with safety and comfort in a hip or side coat-pocket. PRICE, COMPLETE, \$55.00 or \$60.00 if made of aluminum, and thus effecting a reduction of one-half in the weight.

**THE QUEEN** Vest Pocket Opera and Field Glass

is the best little instrument for use both in a theatre or for traveling ever made. Considering its size, its power and quality are simply astonishing. When in case, which is correct book style, it measures 3 inches long by 3/4 inch thick. PRICE, COMPLETE, \$18.00 or \$25.00 if made of aluminum.

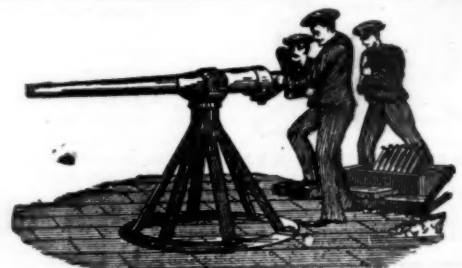
**SPECIAL OFFER.**—For \$50.00 we

will send one each of the "Queen Binocular Telescope," described above at \$35.00, and the "Queen Vest Pocket Opera and Field Glass," at \$18.00; or for \$30.00 we will send one each of the above in aluminum.

To those who desire instruments of the highest optical excellence, whether for use on ship-board, on the Plains, for Traveling, or the Race Course, or in the Theatre, one of these glasses will be unexcelled. The tasteful exterior finish (in combination with their fine quality) makes them very attractive as a gift to a lady or gentleman.

**QUEEN & CO.,** 924 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Our 43-page Catalogue, Part F, of Opera, Field, Marine Glasses and Binocular Telescopes; and our 64-page Catalogue, Part G, of Spy-Glasses, Telescopes, etc., will be mailed FREE to any address.



**THE DRIGGS ORDNANCE CO.**  
700 14th ST., WASHINGTON.

**The Driggs-Schroeder Ordnance Co. Limited.**  
24 AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON.

Rapid Fire Guns of all calibres. Recoil and non-recoil mounts. Light Guns for Yachts.  
AMMUNITION OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

**D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.**

For Brain-Workers & Sedentary People; Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors & others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 20 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physicist & Vocal Culture, East 10th St., New York.

(TRADE MARK.)

**\$10 CASH** An investment of this amount and \$5 per month will result to the purchaser 100 per cent within two years. One of the best urban properties in Tacoma, Wash., the line of street railway connecting flourishing cities. Price of lots \$1000. Write for maps and particulars. Liberal concession made to parties buying in large quantities for cash. Reference, Washington National Bank & QUINN, 1212 Pacific Street, Tacoma, Washington.



**Hatfield & Sons,**  
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,  
239 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.  
LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS AND CORRECT TASTE IN UNIFORMS.  
"LEADERS ARE FEW: FOLLOWERS MANY."

**J. H. WILSON,**  
928 Arch Street, Philadelphia.  
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS CAPS EMBROIDERIES AND  
EVERYTHING FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE SOLDIER.  
Sole Agent for McKeever's Cartridge Box, Merriam's  
Knapsacks and Daggett's Tent-Pins.

**SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,**  
MILITARY GOODS,  
EQUIPMENTS FOR  
OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY, NATIONAL GUARD, Etc.  
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

**JOHN PATTERSON & CO.,**  
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,  
No. 25 and 27 West 26th Street.  
NEW YORK.  
Successor to HOWARD ACKERMAN  
**UNIFORMS.**

**ALUMINUM BRASS & MANGANESE BRONZE,**  
For Propeller Wheels.  
The Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company  
Cleveland, Ohio.

We guarantee our Aluminum Alloys and Manganese Bronze to be the strongest, most  
non-corrodible, best and cheapest material for propellers extant. All material subjected  
to the severest chemical and physical tests and brought up to Government standard before  
it leaves our works.

Marine Castings a Specialty.

**LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**HOISTING ENGINES**  
FOR  
Contractors, Pile Driving, Bridge  
and Dock Building, Excavating, &c.  
300 STYLES AND SIZES.  
OVER 6,500 IN USE.  
96 Liberty St., New York.  
34-36 WEST MONROE ST.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
197 TO 203 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

**BUCYRUS STEAM SHOVEL & DREDGE CO.,**  
BUCYRUS, OHIO  
MAKERS OF  
**Steam Dredges,**  
FOR  
Engineers, Contract Work,  
Harbor and River Uses,  
Canals, Slips, &c., &c.  
**STEAM DITCHING MACHINES**

"I advise all parents to have their boys and girls taught shorthand writing and type-  
writing. A stenographer who can type-write his notes would be safer from poverty than  
a great Greek scholar."—CHARLES READE, on "The Coming Man."

**REMINGTON**  
STANDARD TYPEWRITER.



Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,  
New York.

For Fifteen Years the Stand-  
ard, and to-day the most per-  
fect development of the writing  
machine, embodying the latest  
and highest achievements of  
inventive and mechanical skill.  
We add to the Remington every  
improvement that study and  
capital can secure.

Army, Navy and National Guard Contractors  
Button, Military Ornament and Accoutrement Manufacturers.  
**HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,  
738 BROADWAY, New York.



**F. J. KALDENBERG CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Meerschaum and French Briar Pipes.**

and all kinds of SMOKERS' ARTICLES, WALKING STICKS, etc. Special attention given  
to ordered work, and repairing. Send for our Illustrated Price List.  
P. S. All Genuine French Briars of our make are stamped F. J. K. in a Sunbeam.  
211-229 EAST 33d STREET, NEW YORK.



**THE GREAT ARMORY LIGHT.**

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the MOST POWERFUL, the  
SOFTEST, CHEAPEST and BEST Light known for Armories,  
Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Pic-  
ture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs.  
Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount  
to armories, churches, and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 531 Pearl St., N. Y.



**F. J. HEIBERGER,**  
**ARMY & NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**INSTRUCTION.**

**OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY.**—FOUR  
courses of study: Infantry, Cavalry and  
Artillery drills. Beautiful and healthful lo-  
cation. Newly refitted. Illustrated Catal-  
ogue on application. Portsmouth, O.

**THE REED SCHOOL.**—MISS JULIA  
G. McALLISTER, Principal, succeeding  
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, who continues as visitor.  
27th year begins Wednesday, October 1st.  
6 and 8 East 53rd Street, New York City.

**The Michigan Military Academy**  
Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and  
healthful. Complete military discipline and  
thorough school work. Address Lt. F. T. VAN  
LIEW, 3d Inf., Adj., Orchard Lake, Mich.

**ST. MATTHEW'S HALL,**  
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA,  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Military discipline,  
Twenty-fourth year.  
Rev. ALFRED LEE BREWER, M.A. Rector.

**HOTELS.**

**Albemarle Hotel.** Broadway and 24th  
St. New York. European plan.  
JANVRIN & WALTER, Props.

**Grand Hotel.**—Broadway and 51st St., N. Y.  
Special rates to Army and Navy Officers.  
European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, P.

**HOTEL NORMANDIE.**  
Broadway and 38th Street, New York.  
European Plan with Superior Restaurant.  
Hotel first-class and Absolutely Fire Proof.  
Special attention to Army and Navy Officers.

**EARLE'S HOTEL.**  
Cor. Canal and Centre Streets, New York.  
European Plan with Excellent Restaurant.  
Downtown headquarters for Army and Navy.  
Rooms \$1.00 per day and upward.

**NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.**  
Normandie (near Seabright), New Jersey  
Fronting on the Ocean and River.  
Open from June to September 15th.  
Seaside headquarters for Army and Navy.  
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Owner & Prop.

**New Hotel Lafayette.**  
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS  
American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra  
European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra  
L. U. MALTBY.

**Hotel Glenham.**—155 Fifth Avenue  
New York. European Plan. Desirable sin-  
gle rooms, \$1 per day. N. B. BARRY, Prop.

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.,  
directly opposite Wall Street, New York;  
four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St.  
ferry and the bridge terminus; superior ac-  
commodations; reasonable rates; select fam-  
ily and transient hotel; 200 rooms.  
J. C. VAN CLRAF, Prop.

**THE EBBITT:**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.  
Eight Iron Fire Escapes.  
BURCH & GIBBS, MANAGERS.

**P. D. & S. Pens.**  
Send 10 cents for Sample Card.  
A. S. BARNES & CO., NEW YORK.

Curiosities both Ancient and Modern,  
Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS OF WAR FROM  
any country. Scalps, Skulls, Stone, Bone or  
Wood Idols or Carvings, Stone Arrow-point  
Axes, Knives, pipes, mortars, beads and tom-  
ahawks; basket ware, old pottery, Indian  
dress or body ornaments, bows and arrows,  
clubs and spears; old coins, shells, precious  
stones, works of art, of curiosities of every  
kind; Mineral specimens from Alaska, Mexi-  
co, New Caledonia, Australia, California, and  
all States in the Union. NATHAN JOSEPH  
& CO., 641 CLAY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

\$25,000.00 IN CASH TO SMOKERS OF  
**TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢**  
Address R. W. TANSILL CO., CHICAGO.



**THE BRYANT SCHOOL**  
FOR BOYS,  
BOARDING SCHOLARS ONLY.  
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Prepares for College, Business, or  
the Government Academies. Designed  
to meet the demand of the hour for a  
PREPARATORY SCHOOL OF HIGH  
GRADE,

which should fully recognize the value  
of every pupil's time; not allow it to  
be frittered away or wasted upon non-  
essentials; recognizing also each one's  
individual wants; insisting upon that  
accurate scholarship which is attained  
only by means of a thorough and pains-  
taking attention to every lesson of  
every pupil; basing its scheme of edu-  
cation on the belief that the best school  
is the one whose alumni, as a result of  
its teachings and influence, attain the  
highest type of character as cultured  
Christian gentlemen; as intellectual,  
high-minded, and honorable men of  
affairs; as patriotic, public-spirited  
and useful citizens. It lays stress on  
the importance of a superior knowl-  
edge of English, and the ability to  
write and speak it with ease, accu-  
racy and elegance. It recognizes the  
benefits of a pure, refining and ele-  
vated social atmosphere, and the para-  
mount importance of an educated  
conscience and a cultivated sense of  
duty. That nothing may be wanting  
to the attainment of its ends, it is lo-  
cated in the midst of charming sur-  
roundings, occupying a superb edifice  
of gray and Ohio stone, richly finished;  
commanding from its elevated site  
beautiful views of bay, sound and wood-  
ed hillsides. Picturesque grounds, 14  
acres in extent, varied in surface, af-  
ford ample opportunity for outdoor  
exercise; the noble forest trees, broad  
playing fields, dells of wild flowers  
charm the eye and cultivate the taste.  
Ponies for riding and driving, a large  
gymnasium, a toboggan slide, rowing  
and swimming, with military drill—all  
tend to a most varied and complete  
physical culture.

For details apply to  
EPHRAIM HINDS, A. M.,  
Principal and Pres't of the Corporation.  
Refer to Gen. H. B. Carrington, Hyde  
Park, Mass., and the local clergy.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Hempstead, L. I.  
Good Board & Teaching. Comfortable, Both  
sexes. \$150 to \$250 a year, age 10 to 18. Catalog.



# DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—  
Superior to every other known.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.  
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes  
Palatable and Wholesome.  
No other baking powder does such work.

## "POINTERS" GIVEN AWAY



FREE

To all who are interested in Rifle, Pistol or Shot Gun Shooting and desire to economize by reloading their empty shells, we will send our illustrated circular containing descriptions and prices of IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS, which will give them a few "pointers" on how to prepare their own ammunition.

Address: IDEAL MFG. CO., Box 1064 N. New Haven, Conn.

PLEASE MENTION ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED **R D ABOCK & CO.** 1847.  
(Formerly BAKER & MCKENNEY.)

**MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,**  
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

**JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.**  
UNIFORMS AND FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. WELL KNOWN  
TO ARMY OFFICERS FOR THE PAST FOURTEEN YEARS.  
PERFECTION IS OUR AIM.

**THE GENUINE BESSON BAND INSTRUMENTS.**

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.  
64th Avenue, New York. CARL FISCHER. Latest and best band & Orchestra publication

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



## U. S. A.

OFFICERS' CASTOR GLOVES, by mail, \$1.50.  
BUFF NORWAY GAUNTLETS, per pair, \$2.50.  
REGULATION ARMY OFFICERS' SPURS, by mail, postpaid, \$3.50.  
REGULATION U. S. ARMY CAP, \$3.15.  
HELMETS—Line officers, \$4.50; Field and Staff officers, extra fine, complete with plume, \$18.45; White Duck, \$1.25.  
HELMET CORDS, \$6.50 and \$9.00.  
AIGUILLETES, \$6.50 and \$9.00.  
CAP CORDS, 75 cts.  
EMBROIDERED GOLD CAP ORNAMENTS, \$1.25.  
INDIGO BLUE, FLANNEL LINED, REGULATION OVERCOAT, with hood, \$35.  
REGULATION Dress Coats, \$21.00.  
Fatigue Coats, \$10.80. Trousers, \$7.20.  
Infantry Army Regulation SWORDS, \$8.55.  
Cavalry and Artillery Sabres (best), \$13.50.  
SWORD KNOTS, \$2.00.  
Dress Belt, Fine Gold Lace, \$9.00 to \$12.00.  
Dress Belt, fine GILT Lace, \$6.00.  
Shoulder Knobs—best gilt wire cord: Colonel, \$7.20; Lieut. Col. and Major, \$6.75; Capt., \$6.20; 1st Lieut., \$5.85; 2d Lieut., \$5.40.  
STRAPS—best gold bullion on silver, leather backs, extra quality: Colonel, \$4.95; Lieut. Col., Major and Captain, \$4.50; 1st Lt., \$4.00; 2d Lieut., \$3.60.  
HIDING LEGGINS, \$4.50.  
Rommelled Leather.  
**G. W. SIMMONS & CO.,**  
"Oak Hall," Boston.

## STONINGTON LINE. All Fares Reduced.

THE INSIDE ROUTE FOR

BOSTON, \$3; PROVIDENCE, \$2.25; WOR-  
CESTER, \$2.25; and all New England points.  
Steamers leave new Pier 36 N. E., one block  
above Canal St., at 4.30 P.M., Sundays ex-  
cepted.

## NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.  
Assets, Dec. 31, '89, \$20,660,562.55  
Liabilities, - - 18,104,793.66

\$2,555,768.89

Officers of the Army and Navy insured  
without extra premium except when engaged  
in actual warfare. An extra premium not  
paid at the assumption of the war risk does  
not invalidate the policy but simply becomes  
a lien upon it.  
Liberty of residence and travel, on service,  
in all countries, at all seasons of the year,  
without extra charge.  
Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash  
surrender and paid-up insurance values to  
which the insured is entitled by the Massa-  
chusetts Statute.

**LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT** Policies  
are issued at the old life rate premium.  
Annual Cash distributions are paid  
upon all policies.  
Pamphlets, rates and values for any age  
sent on application to the Company's Office.  
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.  
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Vice Pres.  
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.  
WM. H. TURNER, Asst. Sec.

## ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt.  
U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Atlantic Building, 925 F Street, Room 123,  
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury  
for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with  
the course of business before the Executive  
Departments at Washington. Special attention  
given to the settlement of Officers' Ac-  
counts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims  
of Contractors, and generally all business be-  
fore any of the Departments, Congress or the  
Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rose-  
crans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington,  
D.C.; Hon. W. F. Canaday, Sec't at Arms,  
U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C. Gen. O. O.  
Howard, U. S. Army.



## THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS, CORRUGATED BOILER FLUES,

SOLE MANU-  
FACTURERS OF

Under their own patents and those of SAMSON FOX, Leeds, England. Made in sizes from 23 in. to 60 in. diameter,  
with flanged or plain ends.

THOS. F. ROWLAND, Prost.

West and Calyer Sts., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



## RAND ROCK DRILLS

For Submarine and all kinds of Rockwork.

RAND DRILL CO., 23 Park Place, N. Y.

## RACKAROCK,

The only safe high Explosive  
Used in Flood Rock.

RENDROCK POWDER CO., 23 Park Place, N.Y.

## SEAL OF

## North Carolina PLUG-CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking  
Tobacco throughout the world.

The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco  
Grown in North Carolina.

Granville County, North Carolina, is uni-  
versally noted for the sweet, superior-flav-  
ored leaf produced there. When sun-cured  
this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the  
world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with  
age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville  
County leaf for several years, we obtain the  
superior tobacco used in this celebrated  
SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT.  
It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool,  
delicious smoke which will not bite the  
tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears  
our firm's name:

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.



## BOYLAN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

Successor to W. C. BOYLAN.

## MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS,  
No. 34 Howard Street, New York.

Do you Plant Seeds? Send to D. M. Ferry &  
Co., Detroit, Mich., for their Seed Annual.

Established 1857.  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.**

THE SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.  
Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.  
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON in even to  
eight days, connecting there with frequent trains  
for LONDON, landing passengers and mail and  
proceeding without further delay to BREMEN,  
making the run in 34 hours. The company's fleet  
consists of the following steamers:  
LAHN, Capt. Hellmers WERRA, Capt. Pohle.  
ALLER, "Christoffersen TRAVE, "Busenius  
SAAR, "Reichter, EMS, "Kaiser.  
RIDER, "Raur, FULDA, "Ring.  
ELBE, "Thalenborst, SPREE, "Willigerod.  
Allfast steamers, 3,500 to 5,000 tons and 14,000 to  
10,000 h. p., built of steel; of the largest and most  
modern type with unequalled Cuisine and Cabin ac-  
commodations, and owing to their powerful engines  
able to maintain high speed in nearly all weather  
thus arriving with great regularity. For further  
information apply to  
OELRICHS & CO., 1 Bowling Green.

## POWDER.

("Orange Mills") Established, 1808

Orange Rifle,  
Orange Lightning,  
Orange Ducking,  
Orange Special

Military, Mining, and Blasting Powder

Electric Blasting Apparatus

Manufactured and for Sale by

**LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.**

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the

country. Send postal card for illustrated descriptive

pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder.

Mailed FREE.